The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

Secession Sentiment Rapidly Losing Ground.

The Conservative People of the South Beginning to Move.

Mass Meeting at Henderson, Ky., to Denounce Disunion.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO BE LET ALONE.

News from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and other Points.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

It is the settled intention of the Administration to allow South Carolina to take any position she pleases—suspend the Courts and stop all the mails, provided she does not attempt to interfere with the public revenue, or open a port. Should this be done, a Revenue-officer on board a man-of-war will immediately attend to them. This I have from reliable authority. Mr. BUCHANAN hopes that there will be no effort made to interrupt the collection of the revenue before the experiment of secession shall have proven a bad speculation, and have been abandoned.

Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island, is here, looking well. He seems sanguine that the trouble will blow over.

Gov. MEDARY reached here this afternoon from the West, much excited at the state of affairs, and thinks that nothing but a thorough reformation in the Republican Party can save the country.

Several leading Virginians here represent it to be the purpose of their State to become the mediator between the sections when South Carolina shall have accomplished secession. When secession shall be no longer a threat, but a fact, it is understood that South Carolina will send Commissioners to Washington to arrange the terms of separation, when Virginia will propose a basis of settlement on which the Confederacy may be renewed and continued. This basis will require that no one be elected President unless he receive a majority of both sections of the Union, and that no law be passed except by a majority of the members representing both sections,—thus securing the approval of a majority of the whole people in each case. Virginia will propose this as fair to all, and offering full protection to North and South. If refused, then the whole South will reorganize on a new basis among themselves, leaving the other States to do likewise. This intended course of Virginia was discussed at the President's House to-day, and much speculation had as to the course of the Northern States.

Hearing of Gov. WISE's active movements in organizing Minute Men, Gov. LETCHER, it is said, addressed him a note, hinting that he (Gov. WISE) was no longer Governor of Virginia, but that another had succeeded him, who would take care of the public interest of the State.

The opinion in well informed circles here is that Mr. BUCHANAN will stave off any issue presented until the close of his term.

There seems to be no fear here of resignations enough to give the Senate to the Republicans.

It is a singular fact that States in a position secure against injury from the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law are the only States making this alleged non-execution of the law a pretext for secession. What a comment this upon the Border States, which would thus seem to be regarded as incapable of taking care of their own interests. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

We are privately informed that the Declaration of Independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to-day. This, however, requires confirmation.

As far as can be ascertained, there is no disposition, either on the part of the Administration or of gentlemen of political prominence here, to interfere in the present Southern movements, except, perhaps, in a friendly spirit.

It is now probable that the President will soon issue an address or proclamation, as the election of delegates to the South Carolina Convention is to take place at an earlier day than was recently anticipated, and as, in consequence, there would not be sufficient time for the general circulation of an appeal through the annual message, as originally contemplated.

Such is the fear that Washington will not be continued as the seat of Government, that the value of real estate has been sensibly affected by the secession movements.

It is understood that TOM CORWIN, of Ohio, can, if he will, occupy a prominent position in Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, and in the event of his declining to do so, an invitation will be extended to Mr. EWING or VINTON of the same State.

Mr. GRAHAM or BADGER, of North Carolina, is also as confidently mentioned in this connection.

RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

We extract the following paragraph from a special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The Union men of the South are delighted at the prospect of the resignation of the Disunionist Senators, inasmuch as they will now proceed to organize a great Union party, and sweep the South—filling the vacated seats with firm friends of the Constitution and the laws. I hear JOHN FORSYTH of Alabama, JAMES GARDNER, of Georgia, Col. PERRY, of South Carolina, Col. WM. H. POLK, of Tennessee, MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana—all Douglas Democrats—named in connection with the probable election of Union Senators, in the place of those who have resigned or may resign.

The threatened secession of the Southern fire-eaters from the Senate of the United States is but following the example set by Mr. YANCEY and his friends at Charleston and Baltimore. I am happy to inform you, however, that the greatest Seceder of them all (Senator BAYARD, of Delaware,) will not resign his seat; and it is also given out that the Vice-President will cling to his six years, after the 4th of March, with determined tenacity. You will remember that he said, in his great Lexington speech, that he was looking with anxiety and pleasure to the time when he would represent the State of Kentucky in the Senate of the United States.

Among the many propositions for bringing peace to the country is one that will no doubt be greatly discussed. It originated with Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, and is to the effect that if the Presidential Electors could be elected in single Districts, as Representatives in Congress are chosen in all the States in the Union, there would be no danger of a mere geographical or sectional party. I understand that Gov. WALKER, at an early day, intends to elaborate this idea.

Sentiment in Maryland—The Secession Idea Scouted—Inaugural Address of the New Mayor of Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12.

There are rumors to-day that prominent officers in the Baltimore Custom-house and Post-office have tendered their resignations, *to take effect after Lincoln appoints their successors*, but they are wanting confirmation.

Public feeling is still feverish, owing chiefly to the financial pressure and the decline in stocks. The Bank officers are much exercised as to how they will meet the exigency, and relieve the merchants, who press hard for loans.

Business of all kinds is interrupted, but the Union sentiment is strengthening. The people make the [illegible] for the [illegible] Southern agitators, that they are disappointed Breckinridge politicians. The chief complaint is against those Northern States nullifying the Fugitive Slave law.

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, the new Mayor of Baltimore, was inaugurated to-day. His Inaugural Address ignores all political partiality. It also takes strong conservative and Union grounds, and says the election of LINCOLN, constitutionally, affords no justification for the disruption of the Confederacy, and that there can be no doubt the policy of the people of Maryland is to sustain the Union, as no cause has yet arisen sufficient to justify its overthrow. He advises firmness, patience, and moderation; and hopes favorably regarding the future, contending that only an overt act, or an encroachment on sacred rights, can justify resistance; and besides, constitutional redress can best be had within the Union.

A dispatch just received from Charleston, this evening, says that South Carolina is not disposed to wait. She confidently counts on Georgia, Alabama and Florida uniting with her blindfolded.

It is believed their course will depend on South Carolina's action. The excitement promises soon to take a definite shape. If of a reasonable character, it will be sustained through the whole South.

The Banks do not intend to suspend unless they are compelled to sell Sterling Exchange, or are forced by necessity. W.

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR BROWN.
BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12.

WM. GEORGE BROWN, the Reform Mayor, was inaugurated to-day. He closed his inaugural address with a strong expression of Union sentiment. He declared he expressed the unanimous voice of the people of Baltimore, the largest of all Southern cities, when he said that the true policy of Maryland was to adhere to the Union so long as she could do so with honor and safety. In conclusion, he said, "no cause has yet arisen sufficient to justify the overthrow of the noblest and most beneficent Government ever established by human wisdom, and which is consecrated and endeared to the hearts of all, not only by the abundant blessings of the present moment, but by the sacred memories of the past and the great hopes of the future."

The expediency of calling a mass meeting of the citizens to sustain the Union is much canvassed by our business men. A Southern gentleman made his appearance on Baltimore-street this morning, with a blue cockade on his hat. He was regarded with much curiosity, but evidently with very little favor.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.
From the Baltimore Patriot.

We rejoice to think that, notwithstanding the noisy demonstration, and the calm determination also, of men in some of the Southern States, the intervening period, before the 4th of March, will bring cool reflection and forbearance. We have every confidence in the sober second thought of the people, especially in the Southern States, where an impulsive disposition may drive men to sudden threats or preparations, but where the institutions are such, the habits of the people, their situation, the nature of their property, and their every interest, that conservative action must eventually prevail.

It is to be observed, that all this note of angry preparation which comes to us from some of the Southern States, is not at all defensive. It is aggressive. While yet the fate of the Union is in the hands of those in whom the South has had most confidence, these acts of disunion are performed. Before Mr. LINCOLN has been inaugurated, *they* inaugurate rebellion and secession against the government themselves control.

These things are to be regretted, not feared. We have every faith in the other States of the South. We look to Virginia and North Carolina, to Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. No such sentiments can control the Old Dominion. She founded this great Union, and her children will defend it to the latest generation. We find, in her reception of the last Commissioner from South Carolina, a token of what her conduct now will be. Mr. RUFFIN is *not* a representative of the sentiment of Virginia; but Mr. MILLSON, from the Norfolk District, is.

The folly of men cannot be prevented; but we may hinder its spread and its effects. Anger and outrage, rebellion and war, quarrel and disturbance have always existed, and their recurrence may be looked for; but there also recurs a time, constantly, when peace and good-will resume their sway. To that season, sure now to come, and the quicker by reason of the present violence, we look with confidence and hope.

Sentiment in Virginia—Result of the Election Uncertain—No Excitement Whatever.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 12.

At the time of writing the returns are coming in slowly. It is uncertain yet who has carried Virginia, BRECKINRIDGE or BELL. According to the *Enquirer's* figuring, BRECKINRIDGE is seven hundred ahead, with fifteen counties yet to hear from, which gave LETCHER a majority. Mr. GRAHAME, of the *Whig*, sums up the returns thus: One hundred and twenty-eight counties heard from give BELL 349 majority. If the twenty-five counties to hear from give twenty votes each for BELL he will carry Virginia by three majority. I am inclined to think that BRECKINRIDGE has carried the State by a very small majority. The official vote only will show.

The cavalry encampment broke up on Friday night. A heavy shower put a damper upon the military spirit.

There is much indignation here in regard to the insult to Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS in Alabama. Had it been perpetrated here, the miscreant would be lynched.

There is no excitement here, whoever has carried the State. "Order reigns in Warsaw." S.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.
RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 12.

The affairs of the South attract much attention here, and the people are calmly awaiting the issue.

Meetings will probably be held in all the different Counties of the State before the Legislature meets, for an expression of public opinion.

TELEGRAPHIC AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—HOW SHALL THE MONEY BE RAISED?

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Upon motion of Mr. DANTZLER, Hon. ED. RUFFIN, of Virginia, was invited to a seat on the floor of the Senate.

At 12½ P. M. the following Message was received from his Excellency the Governor, and read by Gen. States Rights GIST:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In recognizing the primary allegiance of every citizen to the State of South Carolina, the Federal officers in her limits may be subjected to pecuniary loss, by the forfeiture of their official bonds, if they should tender their resignations and they were not accepted. And it would be unjust for the State to require or permit the patriotic acts of her citizens to involve them in heavy pecuniary losses, which, to some, may be the loss of their entire estates.

I would therefore respectfully and earnestly recommend that the State should indemnify them for whatever losses they may sustain by an act so honorable to themselves, and indicative of such devotion to her. WM. H. GIST.

On motion of Mr. GARLINGTON, the Message was ordered to lie on the table, and that Senator offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Assembly that the citizens of South Carolina who have held offices under the General Government, and who have resigned, or may hereafter resign, in consequence of the success of the Black Republican Party, in the late election for President of the United States, should be indemnified against all loss from the breach of their official bonds, growing out of such resignation.

The resolution was ordered for consideration to-morrow, and to be printed.

Mr. GARLINGTON, from the Committee on Federal Relations, pursuant to the resolution adopted yesterday, reported a bill to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of this State. The bill received a first and second reading, was made special order of the day for to-morrow at 1 P. M., and the bill was ordered to be printed.

At 1 P. M. the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day for this hour.

Mr. GARLINGTON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the special order of 1 P. M. this day, as to the Message of his Excellency the Governor, be discharged, and that so much of said message as refers to the organization of the militia, the call for volunteers, and preparation for the defence of the State, be referred to the Committee on the Military; and that so much as relates to the call of a Convention of the people of this State, be made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

The resolution was agreed to, and the order was made accordingly. So much of the special order as refers to the resolution offered by the Senators from St. Philip's and St. Michael's and Anderson, in reference to Federal affairs, was discharged, and the same subject was made the special order for to-morrow, at 12½ P. M.

Mr. MARSHALL offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the military defence of the State be referred to the Committee on the Military and Pensions, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the propriety of receiving, organizing, arming and equipping volunteers for immediate action, and putting the State in proper position for defence.

Mr. MARSHALL presented the report of the Committee on Military and Pensions in relation to a resolution from the House of Representatives on the subject of the appropriation of $100,000 of the last session for military contingencies, recommending concurrence. Report was immediately considered, and the resolution was concurred in, and returned to the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it shall stand adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 M.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, Senate adjourned at 1:20 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met pursuant to adjournment. After prayer, by Rev. Dr. J. L. REYNOLDS, the House entered upon business. Notices of sundry resolutions and bills were given.

Mr. BUIST introduced a bill to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of this State.

Mr. MCGOWAN introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to consider and report to this House whether business begun at the present session of this General Assembly may be continued over to the next session—whether regular or adjourned.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. BUIST:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the citizens of South Carolina who have held offices under the General Government should be indemnified against any peculiar liability they may incur in consequence of their resignation of such offices on account of the election of the candidate for the Presidency of the Black Republican Party.

Upon this resolution some discussion ensued, in which Messrs. WALLACE, THOMSON, BUIST and BOYLSTON participated.

Mr. THOMSON moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which motion he sustained by some remarks.

The motion was carried.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

Mr. M. P. O'CONNOR introduced a resolution that the sum of $1,000,000 be raised forthwith for the defence of the State.

Mr. COFFIN said that he held in his hand a pamphlet drawn up by military men, showing that the amount named was not necessary. He suggested a reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. JOHNSTON, although he was as much in earnest as any one, was not willing to pass a bill to raise a million of dollars without indicating how that money is to be raised. Let us show that it is to be raised in a way not to be a burden upon the poorer classes of our population. I will here announce a principle, upon which I expect to act—viz.: that the particular species of property which is to be protected should bear the burden of the cost of that protection.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that the object of his resolution was not to spend the money immediately, but that it should lie in the Treasury, to be spent as it is needed. I should regret to have it go forth to the world that South Carolina hesitated to raise a million of dollars for her defence. I refer you to a familiar instance in Roman history, where CICERO said: "CATALINE is at the gates of Rome, and will you pause and deliberate?" Now, I ask, in a time similar to this, will South Carolina pause and deliberate? I hope not. Let it not go to the papers that South Carolina hesitated to raise one million of dollars for her defence. Are we in earnest, when we speak about taking the State out of the Union? If we are, we should have our minds made up for every consequence. I am prepared for it, let the issue be what it may. We will appropriate millions to railroads—but now we hesitate to appropriate one million for the defence of our State. When railroads are to be built, no inquiry is made as to what classes pay the money.

Mr. BOYLSTON said: This is a very grave thing about which we are speaking. The main object is not to have an empty Treasury. He moved the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word *Resolved*, and insert: That it be referred to the Committee on the Military to inquire and report what sum of money is necessary to place the State in a proper attitude of defence.

Mr. J. HARLESTON READ, Jr., said he would vote on the resolution of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and oppose the resolution of the gentleman from Charleston. He could not see that if a gentleman does not choose to go a more hasty way of raising the money, that he is less patriotic than the one who wishes to take the hasty way.

Mr. WHALEY said: I intend, so help me God, to take no step backward in this matter. We must meet the great issues, and the money must be raised, I care not upon whose scheme. I would, perhaps, be in favor of leaving to the Committee how much should be raised, if the resolution to raise a million had not been brought in. He did not want it to go forth to any paper that we asked for a dollar that was not given. He knew men were afraid of taxation, but he had the honor and principles of his State at heart more than money.

Mr. JOHNSTON rose for explanation, and said: His words were that that particular species of property which was in jeopardy, would bear the burden of its defence, and he believed that other property than slaves was in jeopardy. All he wanted was, that the means of raising should be specified in the order to raise.

Mr. O'CONNOR hoped that the gentleman would exonerate him from any intention of casting any disrespect upon him. It is, he said, perfectly immaterial to me in what manner the money is raised. He hoped, for the sake of the cause in which we are engaged as a people, determined to resist the election of a Black Republican President, that we would abandon threatening and bullying, if we intended to do anything. If it had been so before, let it be so no longer.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM regretted to hear fall from the lips of the member from Charleston—that if we do not pass this bill now, and in the form in which it was offered, it would amount to a refusal to raise the money. He moved to lay the bill and its amendment on the table, for the purpose of introducing a *bill*. And then he asked if he could divide his motion, and moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was carried.

He introduced a bill to arm the State. This bill had received the first reading.

A member called for the special order of the day at 5 o'clock, in regard to the appointment of a day of prayer and humiliation.

Mr. COFFIN moved to change the time from 22d to 21st November, in consequence of an election in the State on the 22d.

Mr. MULLINS suggested, if we are to ask the other Southern States to unite with us in this matter, we should be careful of the phraseology, and moved that it be referred to a Committee of five for this purpose.

Mr. COFFIN had no objection, and the motion was carried.

A motion was made to appoint next Saturday as the day of adjournment. Laid on the table.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Monday, Nov. 12.

The Senate bill to suspend the penalties of suspension of specie payments by Banks passed its second reading in the House.

The Convention bill was read the third time and passed unanimously; its title was changed to an act, and sent to the Senate to be ratified to-morrow morning.

Mr. TRENHOLM's resolutions that the Joint Committee on Military of both during the recess prepare a plan for arming the State, and that the Joint Committee on Finance prepare a scheme to raise the necessary supplies were adopted.

Mr. COFFIN proposed that the President of the Bank of the State be authorized to advertise, till the 23d of November, for sealed proposals for a loan of $100,000. He was authorized by a friend to say, that he would take $108,000 at 1 per cent. premium. Not considered.

The bill to arm the State was recommitted.

A resolution was passed for the managers to give notice of the election.

The resolution for the Committee on Military to inquire into the propriety of fortifying various exposed towns on the sea-coast, was lost.

The House met this evening, and read the Bank bill a third time. Its title was changed to an act, and it was sent to the Senate for ratification.

SPEECH OF HON. EDMUND RUFFIN.

Hon. EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, made a speech in Columbia on Wednesday evening. After a few introductory remarks, he said:

"There was no want of matter for discussion on this momentous occasion. The great subject of Southern wrongs, and the remedy by secession from the hostile North, had been his almost single idea, his chief study, and subject for reflection and for action in his obscure sphere for years past. He had performed his duty as a citizen in giving his vote at home, and immediately had come on to Columbia, as fast as steam could bring him, to be at what he supposed would be the head-quarters of the first defenders of the South and of secession, whether South Carolina had the co-operation of other States or acted alone. For, if without other aid, he deemed it proper in every respect that South Carolina should secede alone, and without a day of unnecessary delay. The speedier the action, the more effective it would be. The sooner it [illegible] the more will it inspirit and stimulate [illegible] the South [illegible] other States, encourage and embolden the timid, and decide the hesitating, and the more will it intimidate enemies and silence actual submissionists.

He grieved that his own State was so far behind South Carolina in support of this cause. He would heartily rejoice if it were otherwise. But that desire was prompted only by the ardent wish that his native State should boldly assume and worthily take her position abreast (if not in advance) of the first asserters and maintainers of Southern rights and independence. But if looking at the question in reference to utility, it is best as it is—not for the border States to be either careless of, or inimical to, their more Southern and ardent brethren; but, whatever the prompting feeling, that the border States shall not (as they certainly will not) secede at first, or even very soon after, the more patriotic and ardent. By remaining in their present connection under the Federal Government, the border Southern States, in Congress, will be able to prevent illegal and warlike attempts by the North on a single or a few seceded States. Further, and what is more to the purpose, the border States—and he vouched for Virginia and would pledge his life for her performance—would stand as an impregnable barrier of defence for the seceded States against any military invasion, through her *territory*, from the present Federal Government under Northern rule. But no such attempt will be made.

If, however, Abolition insanity should go so far as to invade South Carolina, the blood of the first man spilled in defending his country would bring Virginia and every other Southern State to the rescue, and to share the political destinies of South Carolina.

He would not occupy time with argument to show the wrongs of the South, or to urge their being resisted. Neither was required before this audience, or in this noble and patriotic State. He only would urge that that which is deemed right to do shall be done quickly. He fully believed that if South Carolina seceded alone, she would not remain alone a month. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or Florida, or all of them, would soon come to her aid. But if he knew certainly that it would be otherwise, and that South Carolina would be permitted to stand alone and unaided in her noble effort—further, if he believed (as he does not believe) that every danger, every hostile aggression of the Northern enemy, every calamity which Northern Abolitionists and Southern Submissionists predict, would come upon and ruin the seceding States, he would still urge the action. For if such ruin is to come upon the South, with all its effort to defend itself, it will more certainly come from submission to Abolition rule in a somewhat longer time. We had better perish, if perish we must, like brave men, with arms in our hands, than, like base submissionists, after a few years' respite from the already-pronounced death-sentence. If South Carolina shall be placed in this position, he who gave the advice will, to the utmost extent of his enfeebled powers of both body and mind, share in the defense, and in the consequences, whether they shall be calamitous or successful."

SPEECHES BY COL. ORR AND OTHERS.

The *Spartan*, of Spartansburgh, states that several distinguished gentlemen in attendance on Court at that place were serenaded on Tuesday evening. It gives the following brief report of the speeches made:

Hon. J. L. ORR, in response, addressed the citizens, taking the same position as he did on a previous occasion, viz.: deliberate action on the part of South Carolina—the sending Commissioners to other Southern States, and pledging South Carolina to act with them.

Col. J. P. REED followed him. He regarded the election of LINCOLN as sufficient cause for dissolution. His first allegiance was to South Carolina and the Southern States. He hoped the action of the South would be calm.

Gen. GADBERRY said that the North was hopelessly Abolitionized. For himself he would say, "sooner than see South Carolina submit to such degradation and dishonor, he would rather have her sunk in the sea and its waves dashing over her. If we could get no cooperation, he thought South Carolina should act for herself, and take her destinies into her own hands."

Gen. MCKISSICK followed. He also took high ground, and said the election of LINCOLN could not be submitted to.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We take the following paragraphs from the Charleston *Courier* of the 9th:

The times demand coolness, calmness and steady resolution, not impulsive demonstrations, or fiery outbreaks of vehemence and youthful passions.

We rejoice in being able to state that our city has so far, notwithstanding the intense and all-pervading excitement, exhibited the characteristic moderation and order of our population.

Some symptoms of ill-advised, but well-intended, demonstrations, on the part of individuals, have occurred; and we refer to the matter now only to remind all citizens of the importance of avoiding such errors.

"Let all things be done decently and in order" and let us meet, as citizens of a well-ordered Commonwealth, the great issue presented.

Elsewhere the *Courier* says:

"B. C. PRESSLEY, Esq., United States Assistant Treasurer, who has been absent from the city, returned yesterday in the Savannah train. We are reliably informed that he now repeats his previous declarations, not to hold office under LINCOLN under any circumstances whatever. His official trust will be resigned so soon as the same can be done with due respect and regard for the present excellent Chief Magistrate, by whose appointment he holds office.

Will some of the Northern journals favor us with the names of the many applicants from South Carolina, who, according to their report, have besieged LINCOLN with requests for office.

The very honorable office of United States District Judge for South Carolina is now open to any one who can get it and take it.

SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A DETERMINATION ON ALL SIDES TO REMAIN IN THE UNION—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—UNITED STATES SENATOR, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The result of the election in this State is that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has our electoral vote. I have always anticipated such a result, but had the opposition been united, it would have gone for BELL—or rather had there been any hope of electing BELL, he would have been our choice.

Our city is excited to-day by dispatches from South Carolina, telling us of secession movements, and inquiring what we will do. Our people have but one response to make. *They affirm unitedly their determination to remain in the Union until the Constitution is violated*, and until they have tested the result of Mr. LINCOLN's election. They will not be coaxed or driven into an overt act themselves, nor will they countenance it in other States.

In a conversation I had to-day with Gov. ELLIS, he expressed the most calm and conservative views. He sees no cause for excitement, any more than there has existed for the past four years. The Legislature meets on the 19th. The Governor's Message will counsel moderation and devotion to the Union. It will be firm in its declaration of State Rights, but will express the conviction that the North will be just and true to the South.

Our State Treasurer, Hon. D. W. COURTS, warmly protests against disunion movements. He will take prompt measures to assure your capitalists and others interested in our State securities, that they will be promptly met, and that North Carolina will not avail herself of the excitement now prevailing in the extreme South to repudiate her public or private obligations.

In confirmation of these statements, I give you the following extract from the *Raleigh State Register*, of this morning. The *Register* is the most influential paper in the State, and speaks the sentiments of the leading politicians:

"If LINCOLN has been *fairly elected according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws*, then we, for one, are willing to give his administration a *fair trial*. Now, if this frank and honest avowal on our part subjects us to the serious charge of being either a 'submissionist' to the North or a 'traitor' to the South, then let it be written down *against us*: yea, let it be also *engraved upon our tombstone* after we shall have been *hanged* for our 'treason,' that we 'loved not wisely but too well' the glorious teachings of a WASHINGTON, and of *all those revolutionary heroes and sages who were the achievers of our liberties, the framers of our Union, and who transmitted that Union to us cemented with their blood!* Aye, let it be written down against us in *characters of living light*, that we *died* with these words upon our 'traitorous' lips,

'Ours were the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.'"

Our Legislature, as you are probably aware, meets but once in two years. The session which commences on the 19th bids fair to be the most important that has ever been held. In addition to the question of secession, which may be broached, it will have to elect a United States Senator, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and three Judges of the Superior Court.

Some movement will also be made towards extending our works of internal improvement. We are beginning to realize the importance of intercommunication, and shall expect to push our system as far as it may be profitably extended. It is remarkable that every railroad or other public work yet brought into use has *paid*—which encourages us to go on. We may go one step too far, but under the impetus of increased facilities we are rapidly acquiring State and individual wealth.

The *Deep River* improvement, of which I have written you before, is now in full operation, and the tolls are already largely in excess of the estimates. A full cargo of coal from the Egypt mines has been shipped to New-York. If there is a grate in the TIMES building, try it. You will find it more combustible, more lasting, and burning more brilliant and clear than the best sea coal. S.

ADVICE TO THE SLAVEHOLDERS.
From the Raleigh Standard.

If it be true that LINCOLN is elected President, stocks of all kinds and property generally will fall in price. A panic runs like fire in dry stubble. Let every business man stand firm, and do all he can to ward off the effects of the panic. Let as little property be sacrificed as possible. Instead of pressing our debtors, or selling property of any kind to provide the means of living or extravagance, let us economize and live on less than heretofore. Let us especially beware of a panic in slave property. *Slavery in the States is in no danger.* Those persons in the States south of us *who are anxious to open the Slave-trade, and import barbarians into this country, would not object to a panic which would reduce the selling price of slaves in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina to three or four hundred dollars each.* The proposition to limit Slavery to the States in which it now exists, if even adopted by Congress and approved by the President would amount to little. Slavery can no more be limited by act of Congress than the Mississippi can be arrested in its course. It *will* spread to and take root in all new regions where the climate and soil demand it. It would, therefore, be unwise to rush slave property into market at a sacrifice on account of LINCOLN's election. *Let us stand firm, strengthen our defences in the Union, and keep a strict eye on our slaves. Let us see to it that they are governed better than heretofore at home, so that when away from their homes they may give less trouble to the police.* There is no danger to be apprehended from the slaves, if bad white men are watched and kept away from them. Left to themselves, they are contented and happy, and much more loyal and respectable than the Abolitionists are themselves. A negro slave who knows his place, and who is faithful to his master, is a gentleman when compared with such white men as SEWARD and SUMNER.

SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—MOVEMENT TOWARDS CALLING A CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Nov. 12.

Mr. HARTRIDGE has introduced a resolution in the Legislature declaring Georgia out of the Union. A similar bill has been introduced, and calling a Convention to ratify it. Both have been referred to a Committee.

Senator TOOMBS' resignation is to take effect on the 4th of March, unless Georgia sooner secedes.

A resolution was offered instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist the counting of the electoral votes of those States which nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. It was made the special order of the 20th.

A resolution was offered contemplating a call for a Southern Convention in February, at Atlanta.

One of the provisions of the retaliatory bill exempts all foreign goods and merchandise imported to the Georgia and other Southern ports from State, county and corporation tax after the 1st of January next.

A bill has been introduced into both Houses calling a Convention, to which all Federal affairs are to be referred.

The Military State Convention met to-day. The attendance was large. Resolutions were passed favoring secession.

Gov. BROWN made a strong resistance speech, declaring the right of secession and the duty of other States to sustain that right. He declared if the Federal troops attempted coercion, for every Georgian who fell in the conflict, the heads of two Federal soldiers should atone for the outrage on State sovereignty.

There is nothing interesting from the Legislature.

SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

RUMOR RELATIVE TO MR. BRECKINRIDGE—MASS MEETING TO DENOUNCE DISUNION.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 12.

This morning's *Commercial* says that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has determined to make a trip to the cotton States and address his fellow-citizens, urging them to abide in the Union.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12.

The rumor that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is going South to make Union speeches, or to interfere in any manner with the troubles of the Secessionists, is without foundation.

The Bell and Douglas parties held a meeting here to-day, and passed resolutions denouncing in strong terms any attempts at secession or disunion by any State. Speeches were made by LESLIE COOMBS and others.

HENDERSON, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, irrespective of party, was held here to-day, Ex-Gov. DIXON presided. Strong Union speeches were made by Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas men. Union resolutions were unanimously adopted and secession was strongly deprecated. A meeting of the people of the whole country is called for Saturday next at Louisville.

DISCOUNT ON SOUTHERN BANK BILLS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 12.

Brokers are charging 5 per cent. discount on South Carolina and Georgia bank bills.

WHAT THE KENTUCKY NEWSPAPERS SAY.

The Louisville *Courier* alludes to the statement made by Mr. YANCEY at New-Orleans, that Kentucky would never allow Federal troops to cover her soil in order to coerce seceding States. It declares that this position is altogether unwarranted, and urges the holding of Union meetings to demonstrate that the sons of Kentucky are not only in favor of the Union, but opposed to disunion. It says:

"If this shall be done, and if the people of the rest of the Border States shall do likewise, the terrible responsibilities of disunion will stand forth so distinctly in their true light, the hands of the Union men in the Gulf States will be so strengthened, and the restraining influences natural to deliberation and delay will be so multiplied and augmented, that we may look with some confidence to the speedy breaking away of the disunion cloud now forming above the Southern horizon and to the reappearance in that most tempestuous quarter of the fair sky of peace and order. Heaven grant so grateful an issue. But if the event should unhappily prove different, and the distempered factionists of the South should wickedly and willfully provoke a collision with the National authorities acting in the line of the prudent as well as the legal discharge of their constitutional duty, then we shall have washed our hands of the blood of the traitors, if their blood shall be shed, and will have nothing with which to reproach ourselves or to upbraid our country. Men of the Border States, and Kentuckians especially, we call on you to instantly set yourselves right, beyond the possibility of misconception, before the South and the Union."

The Louisville *Democrat* declares that Kentuckians see no cause for dissolving the Union in the election of Mr. LINCOLN. There is much territory which was acquired by the common efforts of all the States, and this cannot be relinquished without some substantial reason. "We are willing," it says, "that any community shall manage its own affairs in its own way; but we deny them their right to manage our affairs for us, and take off half of our country at their own caprice. Whenever they appeal to us against oppression, Kentucky will be ready to meet the oppression; but a real grievance must be made out, not a fanciful one. LINCOLN can do no harm to anybody. He will have trouble enough with his own party—enough to make him wish he had never been thought of for President. He may split rails, but he can't manage his party by itself, let alone troubling the South. It is for the people of the South to act in this matter. The present condition of things is her own fault. A little wisdom and statesmanship, instead of folly and sectional temper, would have avoided it all. A little moderation and common sense will avert all the evils now."

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says:

"If, upon coming into office Mr. LINCOLN should evince a determination to enforce the laws and carry out strictly the provisions of the Constitution, we see no reason why the country cannot, not only survive his Administration, but advance in prosperity and greatness. There are many branches of business besides office-holding which may be followed with profit. We are not one of those who believe that a failure to obtain control of the Federal patronage is a good cause for secession or revolution. Give Mr. LINCOLN a chance.

His hands will be completely tied. He will be utterly powerless for evil. He will not even have the power to appoint an officer without the consent of a Democratic Senate. At present there is no cause for either a panic or a revolution."

SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Banner*, in the course of an article headed "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved," says:

"We hold that there is no evil existing—no evil threatened, even in the excited imagination of these mad Disunionists—for which the remedies secured to us by the Federal Union and its Constitutional guarantees are not fully adequate, and vastly to be preferred, under all circumstances, to any remedy of secession or revolution.

As we said at the outset, we must meet this question at once, if our fears are realized by the announcement of LINCOLN's election. There are mad spirits in the South determined 'to precipitate the Cotton States into revolution.' Tennessee must not allow its conservative strength in the Union to lay dormant at such a crisis. She must put herself upon the record at once, in some form or other, with immediate and direct reference to this question. The moral weight of her position will have an important bearing upon the issue of the question. She must give the Senate of the South—the impracticable abstractionists and dreamers who would pull down the edifice erected by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and their compeers, and build air-castles in its stead—to understand that they must not count upon *her* cooperation."

The Nashville *Patriot* does not regard the action taken by South Carolina in a very serious light. After ridiculing Gov. GIST's Message at some length, it says:

"We entertain the loftiest respect for Gov. GIST; we greatly admire his remarkable strength of character, as well as his scholarly mind as exhibited in his masterly State paper labeled 'No. 1,' and we have always been of opinion that South Carolina is about the only State in the Union that is entitled to any constitutional rights, or is worth a continental cuss: but notwithstanding that respect, that admiration, and that opinion, we would advise him and South Carolina to adjourn their Legislature as soon as it fixes up the electoral business, and then go home, strap down their pantaloons, and hire somebody to hold them until old ABE gets to meddling with matters that don't concern him, and *then* feather in upon him and wear him out."

SENTIMENT IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Evening News* tells how much Mr. LINCOLN can not do because he has the House and Senate both against him, and concludes with this appeal:

"Are not these facts sufficient to assure the South against all detriment from LINCOLN's election? Let our Southern brethren, then, not flee out of the Union, from imagined dangers, but stay where they are, meet all responsibilities, and aid us to defeat the aims of Republicanism by opposing the sectional measures of LINCOLN's Administration."

The St. Louis *Courier* (Breckinridge) takes a different view. It says: "To tell the truth the South will not, and *cannot* submit. It is all very well to call upon her to await an 'overt act,' before she asserts her rights and prepares herself to defend them; but all must confess that her patience is at last worn out, and that she has in future no other remedy for her wrongs, than *stout and bold resistance*. What would she gain by a trimming and time-serving policy? What would either she or the country gain should she consent to 'lick the hand just raised to shed her blood?' What would she gain by standing with folded arms to witness the kindling of the lurid fires of insurrection and servile war? She has a duty to herself to do, paramount to all other duties, and without doubt she will perform it."

The Missouri *Republican*, which has supported Mr. DOUGLAS, gives currency to a rumor that Mr. LINCOLN will soon make a speech in response to a serenade that will be given him, and that he will then take occasion to quiet the fears of the South. For itself it says that Mr. LINCOLN has been elected constitutionally, and that he should be recognized as President by all good citizens on the 4th of March next. It adds:

"Let Mr. LINCOLN go into the Presidential office. Let him show his hand. Let him say whether, under the solemn obligation which he must take in front of the Capitol, on the 4th of March, to support the Constitution, and see that the laws are faithfully executed, he will pledge himself to carry out the Fugitive Slave law, and to respect the rights of all sections of the Union alike, and if he refuses to do it, or should select such a Cabinet as would justify the belief that he does not intend to do it, it will then be time enough to adopt measures looking to a dissolution of the Union."

SENTIMENT IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 12.

The citizens here appear almost unanimously in favor of secession. Several corps of Minute Men are organizing.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Atlanta (Geo.) *Confederacy* says:

"A gentleman, and a member of the Breckinridge Party, informs us that he was present when Judge DOUGLAS arrived in Montgomery from Columbus, on the night of the 1st of November. This gentleman says (whose statement has been corroborated by a half-dozen eye-witnesses) that when Judge DOUGLAS alighted from the carriage to ascend the steps of the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, that there were three *rotten eggs thrown*. The first egg struck Col. SEIBLES, editor of the *Confederation*, the second egg struck Col. ELMORE, and the third egg struck the hat of Judge DOUGLAS, bursted and discharged its contents in the face of his wife, who stood immediately on his left.

These are the facts as detailed to us by several gentlemen who witnessed the disgusting affair.

So much for Breckinridge intolerance."

Another Meeting of Southern Medical Students in New-York.

BETTER COUNSELS PREVAIL.

Another meeting of the Southern students of the Thirteenth-street Medical College was held in the lecture-room of that institution yesterday. Thirty-two students and four of the Faculty were present.

Mr. J. J. MCELWEE, of Missouri, called the meeting to order, and Mr. JAMES H. PURDY, of Virginia, was chosen Chairman. Mr. MCELWEE was called to act as Secretary. A committee of three, Mr. CALHOUN HILL, of North Carolina, being Chairman, was then appointed to retire and draft resolutions.

Prof. RAPHAEL, of Virginia, being called upon, said that he thought students should draw a distinction between politics and medical education; and he did not deem that the election of Mr. LINCOLN should be a cause for students—no matter what section of the country they were from—to give up the superior hospital and other advantages that New-York afforded them over every other city in the Union. Suppose they had been in Paris, pursuing their studies under the Presidency of NAPOLEON, would his election as Emperor have been a cause for them to leave their studies, and go away home. He thought the present aspect of affairs in the South was not legitimately the immediate result of any political influence, but a turbulent state which a set of alarmists had been plotting and planning for a long period, in order to profit by it in some way or other.

The Committee appeared, and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, At a recent meeting in this City of Southern Medical Students, efforts have been made to induce them forthwith to abandon the College, and return to their homes, for political reasons, in view of the recent Presidential election and its possible results; therefore,

Resolved, That the class in attendance at the "New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital," including a number of Southern men, who are sojourning in New-York in the pursuit of medical education, and for which purpose they have left their homes, and entered upon the lectures now in progress here, can see no reason for such rash and abrupt measures as those recommended, until the respective States of the South to which we belong, shall determine upon their course of action; or until we shall receive instruction from home, that it is expedient to return.

Resolved, That as several of our Professors are Southern men by birth and education, and none of them sympathize with sectional politics either North or South, and that as no prejudice against the South is entertained by any of our Professors or fellow-students, we have no just pretext for forfeiting the clinical and other advantages we are enjoying here in cultivating our profession.

Resolved, That we remain at our posts, and counsel our Southern brethren in other Northern schools to do so, until duty to our respective States shall summon us away from our studies at the call of patriotism, when we pledge ourselves to obey, as loyal citizens of the Southern States.

J. H. PURDY, Chairman, Virginia.
J. J. MCELWEE, Secretary, Missouri.

Prof. REESE, of Maryland, took up the resolutions and made remarks upon them, in the same vein of the previous speaker. He thought that here as in Philadelphia a short time ago, there was an effort being made to get up a stampede of the Southern students; but he hoped they would recognize no political distinctions until there was something growing out of them that would affect their devotion to science; then there would be a just pretext for throwing up their studies.

Prof. GARDINER, of New-York, inquired why Southern students thought it desirable to leave the largest City and the greatest hospital advantages in the United States? Did the President elect propose any change in the United States Dispensatory? Were the hospitals to be closed to Southerners? Were the facilities for dissection to be interfered with? Was ever "hog and hominy" struck out of the bill of fare of New-York hotels and boarding-houses? In short, was any great change in the opportunities for medical study, or in the comforts of life, to be made? If nothing of the kind was to be done, why should Southern students leave New-York, any more than Americans should leave Paris when a change was made from a Republic to an Empire? If there was blood to be shed, they should stay here and see the legs and heads cut off [illegible]—but not cut off their own heads. The secession movement of students was made merely to help along the few and cry of a few ambitious men, desiring to create an alarm which they might turn to general account, politically, for themselves. Whether we were to have one Country and one President, or a divided country and two Presidents, he thought the Southern Students had better stay here till one section or the other of the separated Republic should interfere with their medical education. To get that was what they were here for.

Prof. BUDD, of New-York, said he was in favor of the resolutions, without amendment. The country had reached a stand where the ultra men of the North and South—both disturbers—had their backs up, and both wanted the spoils, and both were endeavoring to get up high, in excitement, to show themselves off.

The resolutions were put and carried unanimously, and then a call was made for a speech from Mr. HILL. He said he had been at the hall of the Breckinridge men the other night, saw the proceedings there, and disagreed with them. He did not expect to go home unless North Carolina seceded, and even then he should not go unless he received instructions from home to do so.

Mr. MCELWEE said that he did not feel as if he had anything to say. He was not likely to go home unless Missouri seceded—which he did not think she would do—and he was likely to continue in the College during the remainder of the session.

The meeting then adjourned.

BOHEMIA.

Gossip from Carlsbad—The Procession of the Water-Drinkers—Peculiarities of the Different Springs and the Diseases for which they are Specific.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLSBAD, Bohemia, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

It is 5 o'clock A. M., (be kind enough to imagine the thing, if possible,) and, as I open my window and look up into the dull gray eye of the sky, and read the rainy destiny of the day there, streams of people, of both sexes and of all ages, glide silently through the streets, giving each other morning salutations in a dismal sort of way, and looking, in spite of polite disguises, terribly out of sorts at having hurried out so early. So steady is the concourse that the town already assumes an inconveniently crowded appearance, and one begins to wonder where all the people will find accommodations. Except that the promenaders are considerably cleaner than any pilgrims it has ever been my good fortune to meet with, they might readily be mistaken for religious devotees piously wending their way to some favored shrine. They are only water-drinkers—the early topers of this place, who have to drink eight or ten goblets before breakfast, and therefore commence with the first daylight. Each one, you will perceive, bears a cup of porcelain or glass—here called *Bechers*, and warranted to hold six ounces—as a talisman wherewith to exorcise the demons of disease, and cast them out. You may take my word for it that no pilgrim ever counted beads more zealously than they count the number of their highly respectable drinks.

The Springs of Carlsbad are very numerous and very celebrated. For many years they have been an unfailing source of wealth to the town and adjacent country. According to the best authorities, they all emanate from one family pot, and differ from each other merely in temperature and the presence of greater or lesser quantities of carbonic acid gas. The waters in all other respects are identical; weigh the same, and contain the same ingredients, yet are totally different, not only in their action but in their taste. I have no appetite for figures so early in the morning, or I would give you their chemical analyses; it will suffice that there is a good deal of something mixed up with a vast proportion of hot water, and that the result is a not unpleasant drink. The hottest spring has a temperature of 165°, and is generally recommended to individuals of a phlegmatic temperament and of a torpid or inert nature. It is called the Sprudel, and is generally regarded as most powerful, exciting and penetrating in its nature, and for these reasons recommended to patients affected with gout, urinary concretions, or with chronic diarrhœa, arising from atony and relaxation of the bowels, and to females suffering from spasmodic affections. It is apt to produce vertigo, oppressive headache, buzzing in the ears, sparkling in the eyes, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, and other agreeable admonitory symptoms, so that many who commence its use are compelled to abandon it after a short trial. The coldest spring is called the Schlossbrunnen, which has a temperature of 118°, and differs from all the others mainly in the quantity of carbonic acid gas with which it is impregnated. Children, females, and weak and irritable men generally commence with this spring, which is mild in its action and agreeably stimulating. Between these two extremes are seven other sources, all differing in temperature and taste, although similar in constituent parts. The Mühlbrunnen, with a temperature of 127°, appears to occupy the happy medium, and is altogether the most popular with doctors and patients,—more than dividing the honors with the world-renowned Sprudel. The Springs, however, are excellently graduated, in a thermal point of view, and the weakest stomachs can be accommodated with the precise degree of heat. There need be no stinginess on the subject, for the whole country hereabouts is one huge mineral basin, and sends forth a medicinal boiling spring wherever a boring is effected. In this vicinity the hole need not be a very deep one, for the cauldron in which the water is boiled has its lid above ground, and on this lid, with steam and hot water bubbling and spirting up in all directions, is situated the town of Carlsbad. By breaking through a half dozen yards, we get into the cauldron itself, but all attempts to explore it have been failures, owing to the heat of the natural crust or lid by which it is protected, and the immense volumes of steam which burst forth when an opening is made. It is a most comfortable thing to know that if by any chance the springs should ever be stopped up we must thereupon be instantly blown into space, for it gives us a due sense of the power of our remedy, and of gratitude to the city authorities here who clean out our safety-valves and bore new ones every three months, to prevent accidents.

The Sprudel being the best known spring, is, of course, the lion of the place, and every visitor pays his respects to it as in duty bound immediately on arrival. Like most of its associates, it is situated on the banks of the River Tepel, (so called because its water is tepid,) into which it pours an enormous refuse stream of two million gallons per day. The upper part of the cauldron to which I have referred is seen bulging out of the bed of the river like a huge aquatic monster seething, sweating and spirting as if it had been harpooned in a shallow spot and couldn't get away. The principal jet is protected by a sort of temple, and resembles the City Hall fountain when turned down to three or four feet. From this the cups of the drinkers are charged by girls stationed there for the purpose, who place them in a long-handled dipper and return them filled and scalding hot to their owners. The pulse of the spring beats at the rate of forty ebullitions in one minute, and indicates a current of sixteen kilderkins in the same space of time. The water is supposed to come from a depth of eight thousand feet and to lose 42 degrees of heat in its ascent. Whether this is so or not there cannot be a doubt that the Sprudel is by all odds the most magnificent hot spring in Europe and but very little inferior to the geysers of Iceland.

There is certainly no mistake about the water being hot; the hardest mouths wince at its temperature. Nothing can be more amusing than to see a couple of hundred people crowding to the natural bar where this cheering fluid is dispensed, enveloping themselves in steam, and emerging presently in a moist and excited condition, with a cup so hot that they can scarcely keep it in the gloved hand, yet so zealously prized that not a drop is allowed to go to waste; to see the whole crowd, with their cheeks distended, blowing into their cups like eager schoolboys, and slinking into corners where they may gulp it down, and nobody see the wincing and coaxing it through glass tubes, and scowling fiercely every time they burn themselves, and pretending to be used to it, and, in a word, doing everything to make people believe that it is anything but hot. An interval of fifteen minutes is allowed between each cup, and this is improved in promenading up and down a covered way, where a band of music plays from 6 o'clock until 8 A. M., under the direction of young LABITZKY.

Every one is expected to say that the cooler springs here taste like their veal soup. It is the popular way of describing hot springs in all parts of the world, and a form of words quite applicable to those of Carlsbad. I heard it ten minutes after my arrival in three different languages, and so frequently since, that I accept it as definite. An American, of an independent turn, hazarded the opinion that *his* spring tasted like warm water in which a chicken had been dipped, but no one paid any attention to him, and the remark, in point of fact, was regarded as a sort of affront, by reason of its originality. Like their veal soup, therefore, we will say it is, with a handful of rusty nails thrown in, in the hotter springs.

After drinking the last cup, an hour's pause is prescribed for the proper digestion of the thin veal soup. It is usually passed in gentle exercise, and ordinarily secures a first-rate appetite for breakfast, a meal to which the patient sits down with real thankfulness, after being on his legs for three hours. The thoroughfares in which the baker's shops are located become crowded—for every one buys his own bread, and eats it dry—and so lively that it is difficult to believe this is the same Carlsbad to which we came in the still noon of a Summer day, and found deserted and extinct. A swarm of human beings crowds the market-place, and the statue of CARL IV. looks simply jolly, not drunk. Every one carries a paper bag containing the morning's allowance of bread, (the only eatable permitted for breakfast,) and every one is in a hurry to get under the trees opposite some favorite coffee house, and, with a pot of perfectly heavenly coffee, to commence operations. Carlsbad is famous for its bread, and really it is so good that one scarcely desires to partake of anything better. There are various kinds, but it is all small, light, crisp, and easily digested; three or four little rolls, like baked napkins, or a like number of long sticks for soaking, with a miniature pot of coffee, constitute a breakfast which a king might envy. When you have partaken of this, the principal labors of the day are at end; the streets become once more deserted until 1 o'clock; every one, in point of fact, "dries up." For my own satisfaction, I may here remark that the theory of taking breakfast in the free air is much more pleasant than the practice. Speaking for myself, I can conscientiously say that every time I have conformed to that German custom, I have invariably and indubitably caught a thundering cold in the head, and being gifted with a powerful sneeze, have kept up such a firing that the simple Teuton mind has been filled with wonder and alarm.

Those who do not "dry up" in the hours preceding noon, do the other thing, and put themselves in soak. There are all sorts of baths—warm, cold, vapor, mud and shower—for their accommodation. The doctors generally combine the internal with the external use of the waters, but approach the latter with the greatest caution. The springs are said to be very dangerous if used injudiciously, and so industriously is this cry of wolf kept up that many timid persons are kept away from Carlsbad by it. Certain organic and acute diseases are undoubtedly injured by the action of the water in whatsoever way they may be taken. Dr. MANNL, a practitioner here of renown, gives a list of them, namely, "acute inflammations of the organs; acute fevers, such as the gastric, catarrhous, rheumatic, erysipelaceous, nervous and exanthematic; profuse congestions or hemorrhages, profuse hemorrhoids or discharges per vaginum; organic faults of the lungs, the heart and the great blood vessels, (aneurism, ossification of the valves,) all degrees of pulmonary consumption; disorganization and suppuration of important organs, cancer and syphiletic affections; mere vital debility arising from exhaustion and many dyocrasies, such as dropsy, scurvy, chlorosis, chronic diarrhœa, softening of the brain or spinal marrow, and marasmus." I know an instance myself in which a gentleman from America was not allowed to taste the waters, but was urged by his medical advisers to leave the place immediately—a hard decision for one who had traveled so far and so hopefully in search of health, but a convincing proof that the doctors here do not hesitate to perform their duties, even when by so doing they utter a poor creature's death sentence.

And talking of the faculty, we have more than an American average; there are twenty-five physicians in regular practice, all well-informed and thoroughly instructed men. In the season they have plenty to do, and may be found every morning at the wells chatting to their patients, but in the Winter time it is dreadful to reflect how much they must be bored with each others' company. Perhaps to keep their hands in they play at being sick, and gravely feel one another's pulses, and order one another six cups a day and a bath, and pretend to pay one another handsome fees with infinite gratitude and politeness. We may rest assured that whatever they do they certainly will not take their own medicine unless in the last extremity.

With the cry of wolf in your ears you call in one of these learned gentlemen on your arrival, and lay all your troubles before him; he listens to you with patience and then proceeds to pinch all the tender places on your body; behaves very viciously towards your liver, punching and bullying it in every possible manner; tries to discover a conspiracy in your lungs, and goes eaves-dropping about your heart, evidently regarding your important organs as so many little sneaks, who want to cheat him in some way. Having made you sore both in body and temper, he smiles benevolently at you like an amiable detective officer, and prescribes the spring at which you are to drink. If your case goes on favorably you will not need to see him again at your rooms. He will keep his eyes on you at the Wells and see that you move on.

C. B. S.

Terrible Calamity.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL IN BUFFALO—LOSS OF LIFE.

The telegraph has already announced the destruction, by fire, of the Clarendon Hotel, in Buffalo. The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following particulars:

"We are called upon to-day to chronicle one of the most lamentable occurrences with which our city has ever been visited. About 12½ o'clock last night the alarm of fire was sounded, which was found to be the Clarendon Hotel, corner of South Division and Main streets. As near as we can ascertain, from the rumors which are afloat, the fire caught in the kitchen part of the building, running back to Washington-street, from what cause has not yet been ascertained. The wing on South Division-street, and the adjoining buildings on Main-street, are comparatively uninjured, the fire having been confined the to hotel building proper, on the corner, and that portion before mentioned as running back to Washington-street, used as kitchen, bakery, washrooms, and as sleeping apartments by the employes of the hotel.

The most terrible feature of the night's disasters, however, is the loss of human life; two well-known citizens being among the lost. Mr. H. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of the firm of ROWE & CHAMBERLAIN, oyster dealers, on Washington-street, who boarded at the Clarendon, and whose room was in the fifth story, was awakened too late to make his escape by the stairs, and in his terror, as it is supposed, leaped from his window, on the Main-street side, to the pavement below, by which he was so horribly crushed and mangled that, having been removed to MATHEWS' drug-store, he died, after lingering in unspeakable agony for about half an hour. It is probable that he lost his presence of mind in consequence of excitement and terror; as he was spoken to by those below, and told to wait a few moments, and a ladder would be raised, by which he might safely reach the ground.

WILLIAM A. CARLAND, of the well-known firm of CARLAND & BEIRNE, of "Gothic Hall," also lost his life. There were innumerable rumors afloat this forenoon, in relation to this gentleman. He was visited in his room at the Clarendon, last night, about twelve o'clock, by Mr. C. H. COWAN, since which time he has not been seen. We ourselves aided in tracing out several rumors to the effect that Mr. CARLAND had been seen by different persons after the fire, but in every instance they proved to be without foundation. Many of his friends have also been engaged in like manner during the morning, and, we are grieved to say, in all cases with the same result. The conclusion is inevitable, that Mr. CARLAND perished in the flames.

Two women employed in the hotel, BRIDGET MULCAHEY, cook, and ANN MCAULAY, chambermaid, are also set down among the lost, as their friends, after diligent search and inquiry, have been unable to discover any traces of them.

A woman named ALICE WHITE, also one of the employes, was rescued by ROBERT GARDNER, Assistant-Foreman of Eagle Hose Company No. 2, in a manner which should entitle that gentleman to the warmest gratitude of every friend of humanity. She was at the window of the rear portion of the building on Washington-street, and Mr. GARDNER mounted a ladder which had been raised, and, surrounded by smoke and flame, seized the woman in his arms and bore her part way down the ladder, where he delivered her into the hands of Fire Marshal LOVE, and immediately returned into the building in search of another said to be still in the hotel. We understand, however, that no other person was discovered by him.

As we have before stated, there are hundreds of rumors flying about, and all is excitement, which renders it a matter of impossibility, at this time, to give a clear and reliable account of the whole extent of the disaster. Some accounts place the number of those killed as high as fifteen or twenty, but we trust and believe that this is very much exaggerated.

The losses by the fire, as far as we can ascertain the facts, are as follows:

ORSON PHELPS, owner of the Clarendon. Loss $80,000 to $84,000; insured for $27,000, in various companies.

E. H. MILLINGTON, umbrellas and furnishing goods—loss $5,000, insured for $2,000.

W. H. PEABODY, druggist—loss about $8,500, insured in various companies for $5,500.

B. F. FELTON, news depot, books and stationery—loss about $1,600, insured $400.

CARLYLE'S ESSAYS.—The American edition of *Carlyle's Essays*, published by BROWN & TAGGARD, of this city, has pleased even the crusty author. In a private letter to the editor of the edition, CARLYLE writes: "It is one of the prettiest books imaginable; printed with beautiful accuracy and taste; beautiful paper, careful index, nothing deficient, nothing superfluous—perfectly got up in all respects." We understand that an edition of *Macaulay's Essays*, printed at the Riverside Press in a style of equal beauty and elegance, is soon to be published.—*Boston Transcript.*

FROM HAVANA.

An Unauthorized Appropriation—The Tax on Real Estate—The Sugar Crop—Interesting Statistics—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.

It is now 9 o'clock, A. M., and both the *Philadelphia* and *De Soto* are in port a full day before their appointed time. As neither of these ships will, I presume, tarry here longer than three or four hours, I have not a spare moment to prepare this letter, which will necessarily be somewhat brief. I, last evening, by the merest chance, obtained the perusal of the *Journal of Commerce* of 24th ult. In it, to my surprise, I found, *without acknowledgment*, the statistics of the *Coolie Trade* which I sent to the TIMES exclusively. Indeed my entire paragraph was copied *verbatim et literatim* by that paper. This is a two-fold robbery; first of the TIMES, and secondly of myself. I possess some sources of information that are not available to any other correspondent here. The statistics of the Coolie Trade were derived from one of these, and it has a mean appearance in the *Journal of Commerce* to copy such a paragraph without acknowledging the source whence it was obtained.

The following instance of gross injury was recently perpetrated upon a friend of mine in this city:

The Government of this island impose a tax of, I believe, ten per cent., upon all sales of real estate, slaves, &c., &c. A year or two since a friend of mine sold a slave for $600, and the Alcalde before whom the sale was legalized decided the seller of the slave and not the purchaser must pay the tax. Recently my friend purchased a slave for precisely the same sum of money, and the sale was legalized before the same Alcalde, who in this latter instance decided the purchaser and not the seller must pay the tax.

In vain Señor Alcalde was reminded of the decision he had given in the previous instance.

He was perfectly oblivious of it, and smiling, showing his white teeth through his black mustache, said such was the law, and it must be obeyed. Against this there was no appeal—at least, no appeal that would not involve a larger amount of money than the entire value of the slave.

A work has recently been published, entitled *The Island of Cuba*, which bears the imprint of "Havana, 1860," but which, unless I am greatly deceived, was printed in New-York, in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of which State I notice it has been entered by its author, Mr. CHARLES REBELLO, of Cardenas. The book contains valuable statistics relative to the production of sugar in this Island in the crops of 1859 and 1860, and the names of all the sugar estates in the Island, their product, position, &c., &c.; also, the comparative product of sugar in Louisiana as compared with that of this Island. The immense price demanded for the book here ($8 50) has alone prevented my being possessed of it. I looked it over though, at the bookseller's, and made a few mental notes, which I send you. The quantity of sugar produced in this Island in the crop of 1859–60, is stated to be 563,674 tons. The total production of the world is stated to be 2,500,000 tons, of which it will be seen Cuba produces nearly a fourth part. Louisiana, the nearest and greatest rival of this Island, gives this year 22.62, in proportion to the produce of Cuba.

There are in Cuba 409 estates whose machinery is driven by animal power. In Louisiana 316 estates, whose machinery is driven by animal power. In Cuba there are 956 estates whose machinery is driven by steam and water power. In Louisiana 992 estates whose machinery is driven by steam or water power. The total number of sugar estates in Cuba is stated to be 1,365. In Louisiana, 1,308. Cuba produces 825,896 pounds; Louisiana, 195,042 pounds of sugar. There are various other statistics in the book of great value, but my memory does not enable me to send them to you. I can with safety commend the book to your merchants engaged in the trade with this Island. The United States steamship *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, has again been in the harbor, and did not, I believe, *overhaul* the brig *Nancy*, as I had hoped she would have done.

"Old Adams's" California Menagerie arrived a day or two since in the bark *Griffin*, from New-York, and Miss GREENFIELD, the Black Swan, in the *Empire City* on the 5th inst. The bull whipped the Brazilian bear at the bull-ring on Sunday.

At Cienfuegos, recently, two bandits named HERNANDEZ *alias* the Yunker, and a mulatto named VALENTIN CARBELLO, attempted to escape from the police who were conveying them to prison, and they (the bandits) were both killed. The British steamer from Vera Cruz is in port, but I have not time to furnish any information she may have brought. Information has just been brought me that the *De Soto* will not leave until to-morrow, and I therefore drop my pen until then to send you the latest intelligence.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

We have a new Captain of the Port, Don BLAS GARCIA TUESADA, *vice* Don TOMAS ACHA Y ALVEAR. Spain evidently leans to "rotation in office." She allows her officials to remain in Cuba long enough to acquire comparative wealth and then removes them.

Señor Don JUAN CALLEJON, the new Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, has also been in this city. The former Spanish Consul at that city charged four dollars for the requisite passport to persons coming on this Island. In all other cities in the United States the Spanish Consuls charge but *two* dollars for the passport

Among the passengers per *Quaker City* in her last trip from New-York, was Mr. DABRIS DE SALIGNY, Minister of the Emperor of the French to the Government of MIRAMON, in Mexico. His Excellency, the Captain-General, gave a grand dinner party last week in honor of M. DE SALIGNY. All the heads of Departments and the French and British Consuls were present on the occasion.

Mr. C. BOLTON is the Acting Consul of Austria in this city during the absence of Mr. SCHARFENBURG, the Consul.

The Spanish steamer *Union*, which arrived 2d inst. from Vera Cruz, brought private letters which contradicted the report published in the American papers of the capture of Guadalajara by the Juarez forces. The British steamship *Clyde*, whose arrival you are above advised of, confirms the advices brought by the *Union*. Letters from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult. have been received by the *Clyde*. I translate the following from the impression of the *Diario de la Marina* of this morning:

"Our correspondent says, among other things: The division which left this capital under the command of Gen. MARQUEZ has recovered in less than 15 days, Queretaro and Guanajuato, and to-day is within a short distance of the enemy, and will soon be between his fires and the plaza of Guadalajara. Gens. WOLL and CASTILLO are each day giving proof of their worthiness of the confidence which has been reposed in them. According to the accounts we have received, the Revolutionists will soon have to quit the field; but their destruction is almost certain. In another letter written at the capital in the last hour, it is stated that the Federal forces that were around Guadalajara had suffered a great loss by the explosion of a mine, killing and wounding about 2,000 men. In consequence of that event, and fearing the arrival of Gen. MARQUEZ with his division, the enemy had resolved to leave the place, but it was not known what direction they had taken.

Mr. G. B. MATTHEWS, British Charge d'Affaires, went to Jalapa on the 26th ult."

A fire took place at the Gas Works in this City night before last, which was extinguished by the aid of a new fire-engine recently received from the United States, without doing any great damage.

COMMERCIAL.

The Sugar Market continues very languid although holders have reduced their pretensions ¼ real ℔ arrobe. D. S. No. 12 may now be had at 8¾ reals ℔ arrobe.

Molasses clayed here can be obtained at 3¾ reals ℔ keg.

Freights still, without any American vessels being engaged.

Exchanges very dull. I quote sterling 13¼@13¾ ℔ cent. premium. New-York 60 day bills 3¼@3¾ ℔ cent. premium; New-Orleans (short) 5@5½ ℔ cent. premium.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH ON THE PRAIRIES.—The Story County (Iowa) *Advocate* of the 1st inst. states that DANIEL SWEARENGEN, with his wife and four children, recently from Tuscasawas County, (Ohio,) while on their way from Nevada to their farm near Fort Dodge, were overtaken by fire on the prairie. It says:

"Before any measures could be taken for protection, the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflamable material in the wagon was on fire, and before Mr. S. could make his way out of the wagon through the flames, his clothing was on fire. Unfortunately as he fell out of the wagon, he was kicked by one of the horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the others. He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon, burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children, already dead. His own clothing was burned entirely from his body, and he is severely burned, especially in the head, face and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eye-sight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literly burned up in the wagon. Of one, nothing could be found but the skull; the other a charred mass, in which was no trace of humanity left.

One of the horses was burned to death in the harness; the other succeeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned.

The dead are MARY ANN, the wife of Mr. SWEARINGEN, aged 30 years; SARAH JANE, REBECCA ELLEN, GEO. DALTON, and SABRINA, his children, aged respectively, eleven, nine, seven, and two years.

The calamity occurred about seven miles Northwest of this place, on the Fort Dodge road, in a small *basin* or commencement of a water channel.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA.

From the London Times, 31st.

The Prince of Wales has now brought to a close his long and laborious progress through Canada, New-Brunswick and the United States. Any of our readers whose fortune it may have been to accomplish the same circle must know that, even by a person traveling in a private capacity, master of his own time and enabled to arrange just as he pleases the intervals of repose and relaxation, such a tour is not accomplished without very considerable fatigue. The extraordinary wetness of the Summer has, indeed, saved his Royal Highness and his suite from the burning heat and all-penetrating dust which are the ordinary concomitants of railway traveling in America, but it nevertheless speaks well for the stamina of our royal house that the Prince seems to have borne up against an ordeal of extraordinary severity with unfailing health and unflagging spirits. It is also most gratifying to England to believe what, considering the sort of observation to which the Prince was exposed, we think we may consider as perfectly plain—that on no occasion has the very young man on whom has devolved the arduous duty of representing the Crown of England and the dignity of its heir apparent in the face of minute, and perhaps not always friendly, criticism, done or said anything which has left behind it an impression other than creditable to himself and agreeable to those with whom he has been brought into contact. Such a success argues a tact and discretion on which this country may have great reason to congratulate herself hereafter.

We confess that we view the termination of this progress—an experiment so new and in some respects so perilous—with feelings of very considerable relief. The state of Canada was by no means fitted in all respects for a Royal visit. We do not believe that there exists in Canada at this moment any considerable feeling hostile to the British connexion, but though on very good terms with the mother country, the two provinces, and the two nations which inhabit them, are on very ill terms with each other. The contest for political power is unusually keen, men's minds are more than ordinarily excited, and it required, as our readers will have observed, the utmost prudence and circumspection to save the Prince from being made an accomplice in local and party squabbles, from which, in ordinary propriety and fairness, men of every opinion should have combined to keep him studiously aloof. It is, however, very probable that the firmness and good sense shown in resisting the insolent and vulgar dictation of the Orangemen at Kingston relieved the Prince from other and still greater difficulties. Knowing how large a portion of the population of New-York consists of Irish Roman Catholics, the class among the people of the United States most hostile, or we hope we may say alone hostile, to Great Britain; remembering also how the minds of these men must be inflamed by the present position of the Pope, and the indifferent attitude which England has assumed towards him; considering also that the visit to New-York was paid in the very heat of the Presidential contest, we confess that we were not without misgivings that it might suit the interest of some party or other to get up an Anti-English demonstration in New-York, which must have ended in a riot, and very possibly in bloodshed. We do not doubt that the chances of this danger were very much diminished by the firm stand which was made against the pretensions of Orangemen in Canada, at whatever expense of momentary and partial popularity. The only really unpleasant incident which has occurred during the tour was the conduct of the mob at Richmond, the capital of Virginia. The truth is, *Richmond is a place which the Prince should never have been taken to visit.* If there be a place justly odious to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, it is that mart where the human animal, which is now almost the only produce of Virginia, is ruthlessly sold for consumption in the dreary plantations of the South. *From such a spot every humane and intelligent traveler turns aside with invincible repugnance*, and we can hardly regret that those who were so ill-advised as to turn aside from their path to come in contact with this abomination should have had a specimen of the quality of a population that subsists on the buying and selling of human life.

We cannot doubt that the Prince of Wales has seen in the course of his tour many things which will be of the utmost advantage to him in the course of his future life. He has gained what no one can acquire by living at home at ease—some idea of the vast scale on which Nature conducts her operations. He has crossed a stormy ocean, to enter a Gulf as long as the whole Island of Great Britain, ending in a river of the vast dimensions of which nothing in Europe can give the faintest idea. He has seen those wonders of the world, the Lakes of North America, receding one behind the other, till the voyager is led, without being aware of the change, into the very heart of an immense continent. From the St. Lawrence he has passed to the remote Mississippi, and thence to the beautiful banks of the Ohio, and has crossed in a railway car the lofty range of mountains which divide the Eastern from the Western waters. Above all, he has seen the mighty cataract, that solidity prodigy of Nature which she has made no attempt elsewhere to rival. But, besides and beyond the majestic aspect of nature as developed in the new world, the Prince has had some opportunity, though necessarily brief and imperfect, of contemplating the moral and political phenomena which render America the school of statesmen and the study of philosophers. He has seen, wherever he went, except, indeed, in the States which are blighted by the curse of Slavery, the most astonishing proofs of energy and industry. It was, perhaps, no great wonder, that by a lavish expenditure of British capital a vast bridge should be erected across the St. Lawrence, and we certainly could have wished that the journey of the Prince had had some better chosen object than the opening of a work the proprietors of which were notoriously in a state of insolvency. But no one can look at the neat villages and happy homes of New-England and the exuberant abundance and comfort of Western Canada without being filled with admiration at the patient industry which has realized such results, in defiance, in the one case, of a barren soil, and, in the other, of a severe and forbidding climate. Nor is it possible to view without astonishment, hundreds of miles further West, the rude but successful efforts which are forming a similar state of society in the prairies of Illinois and on the hunting-grounds of Minnesota. The fatigues and duties of his journey cannot have left the youthful Prince much time for reflection, but he must have compared the scene before him with those with which he is familiar on the Continent of Europe—in Italy, for instance, or in Germany—and must have felt that the main cause of all this happiness and all this progress is that liberty and self-government, the dearly-prized inheritance of the nation over which he is called to rule, which they have carried with them to these vast countries. The institutions of America differ from ours, and we have never hesitated to express our preference for the Constitution under which we live; but that must not prevent our doing full justice to the merits of a nation in whose fame we claim a common interest, or admitting that their institutions, though not to be coveted by men who have the happiness to live in England in the reign of Queen VICTORIA, are far superior to any that are to be found in any other country except that from which they sprang. The reception of the Prince of Wales at New-York, where hundreds of thousands of men combined—without soldiers to preserve order, as on the Continent, without police to preserve order, as among us—to offer to the heir of our crown a reception the most flattering to him and the most honorable to themselves that can be imagined, is in itself a lesson to every one to whose hands power is or may be committed of the wisdom of obtaining the cooperation of the people to accomplish the ends of government. Happy is the prince who governs a nation which has learnt in the ordinary affairs of life to govern itself, that can be its own police, its own army, that can frame its own laws; and recognizes the duty of obeying them without fear and without compulsion. Of the machinery of government the Prince could, of course, see little or nothing; but of the external manifestations of the two forms of popular sovereignty which exist side by side in Canada and the United States he has seen more than any one person ever saw before. We hope and believe that the lesson will not be lost, and that the future King of England will bring to the throne of his ancestors, whenever Providence may call him to it, a wide and generous sympathy with his fellow-creatures, and a noble confidence in the destinies of a race which extorts, in the East and the West the wonder of mankind at institutions which they cannot imitate, and at a progress and prosperity which they find it impossible to attain.

An English View of the Prince in New-York.

THE BALL—BARNUM'S—AND THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

From the Special Correspondence of the Times.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

New-York is mourning in sackcloth and ashes over the failure of the great ball. Certainly, as a *fete* so long talked about, so long preparing, and which it was asserted was intended to eclipse all other displays of the kind, ancient and modern, it was rather a failure. When I was there it was past 1 o'clock in the morning, and even at that time, though many had left, it was much too crowded to make moving about either easy or comfortable. I then heard that the floor of the ball-room, which had been boarded over the pit at about three feet from the ground, had sunk so much in the centre as to form a large hole and necessitate the introduction of carpenters to restore it before the dancing could be commenced. Some exaggerated the *contretemps* into a perfect catastrophe, others pooh poohed it as a thing not worth notice. I could get no reliable information *pro* or *con.*, and as the mail closed in two or three hours from that time I came to the most prudent determination that I could arrive at under the circumstances—that of saying nothing about it till I was sure of what really had occurred. I have since found that it is quite true, however, that some thirty feet square of the floor did sink in the centre of the *parterre* about three feet, forming a kind of wooden pond in the very space set apart for such dancing as the crush permitted. The whole thing, however, though indicating a good deal of miscalculation on the part of those in charge of the carpentering portion of the details, was, after all, more a ridiculous incident than anything else, and certainly by no means justified the "sensation" notices of it on the following day, in which what I am told was an almost noiseless bend was spoken of as a "tremendous crash," and so on. Nobody was alarmed—half the people in the house did not know of it—and a few carpenters repaired the whole damage in an hour. The preparations had been profuse, and all that lavish expenditure could do to secure success was applied, but not notwithstanding the grand surroundings and the real magnificence and suggestiveness of the scene the spirit of festivity seemed to be absent. Only the most eminent citizens of New-York had tickets, and even here a man does not attain to eminence till 40, after which age he never attains to eminence in a ball-room. The result of this was that the very life-blood of these *fêtes*—young gentlemen and young ladies—were in a manner excluded. In fact, there were scarcely any young men there, and far too small a proportion of young belles. Perhaps, too, the whole effort was too great for the occasion. The spontaneous and unexpected out-pouring of the masses of citizens on the day of the Prince's arrival was an event of infinitely greater interest and magnitude than the colossal entertainment in which the gay excitement of the tour was here to have culminated. I should judge, moreover, that the tastes and feelings of the people of New-York are not well adapted to a celebration of this kind. The very cautious manner in which it was arranged gives evidence of this. A number of merchants, men of much wealth and occupying the highest social position, assumed the management of the ball. In order to insure the respectability of the company, it was arranged that the names of all holders of tickets should be submitted for approval of a committee—a proceeding never adopted in Canada. A singular circumstance connected with the disposal of the tickets, was the distribution at the same time of admonitory notes, describing minutely the style of dress in which gentlemen were to appear. This occasioned some merriment; but, in spite of the public assurances to the contrary, it is by no means certain that the suggestion was wholly needless. What is called "the best society" in New-York is composed of very diverse and inharmonious elements. The standard of aristocracy is wealth, and wealth is so suddenly gained and lost that the citizen who to-day holds the humblest station may to-morrow lead his social coterie. The merchant who until yesterday was ready to scoff at frivolities of fashion, may to-morrow be startled into the necessity of yielding to its most imperious laws. And so the scrupulous Committee, bent at least upon exterior elegance and symetry, thought it wisest to forestall all possible ignorance upon the subject of dress—no insignicant consideration upon an occasion so showy as that they had in charge. In this guarded manner they consummated all their plans, acting under the natural belief that with every condition of decorous adornment and external requirement properly supplied the first and most important step to ultimate success would be achieved.

The ballroom, filled with its throngs of guests—of whom, by the way, there were at least a third too many—was undoubtedly as brilliant a picture as any the Royal party had witnessed. The regulation as to dress was gracefully submitted to, not always to the advantage of individuals, but greatly to the benefit of the mass. The apparel of the ladies present was, I might almost say, recklessly magnificent. The only jewels generally worn, were diamonds, and these were in such profusion that the floor and the galleries sparkled like dew-laden baks of flowers in a bright sunlight. The room itself—a very large and gaudily-frescoed theatre, about one-fourth less in size than Gye's—was hung about with such embellishments as good taste justified, and altogether the scene was more dazzling than any which the Canadian ballrooms presented, always with the single exception of that at Montreal.

The day of Saturday was passed in driving round the City, and making private calls and visits to some of the chief objects of interest along the Broadway. The first was to Mr. BRADY'S photographic establishment, where a number of admirable portraits of the Prince, alone and surrounded by his suite, were taken for the members of the Historical Society, with whose wish to have these interesting records of the royal visit the Prince had at once complied. The sittings over, the whole party drove to BARNUM'S Museum—a building in which all sorts of vulgar monstrosities and curiosities, more or less real, have been gathered together by that prince of showmen, Mr. BARNUM. The enterprising proprietor was himself absent on this occasion, but his deputy attended to receive the illustrious visitor, and showed him over its *bizarre* collection, sometimes containing objects of almost interest, sometimes the merest rubbish, and absurdities of deformity. His Highness next drove to the magnificent jewelry establishment of Messrs. BALL & BLACK. This building is a very recent addition to the rows of superb stores that abound in the Broadway, and is one of the finest even in that splendid avenue. The rooms in it are of a height and size such as we have no notion of in London, and decorated with a magnificence which would appear lavish and almost absurd for places merely meant for business shops. Of course, in such a building the stock of plate and jewelry is displayed to most unusual advantage, and a very grand effect produced. The details of this effect, however, scarcely repay examination. There are no grand works of art in gold and silver, while for exquisite reproductions of ancient cups and salvers, or rich minute objects of bijouterie, there was not as much in the whole store from top to bottom of American manufacture as can be found in a single case at Birmingham. I say this in mere justice to our own great goldsmiths, whose stock in trade certainly as much surpasses those of the stores of New-York as their places of business are utterly eclipsed by the buildings here. An immense crowd collected round Messrs. BALL & BLACK'S establishment while the Prince was visiting in it, cheering so determinedly that at last his Royal Highness was obliged to show himself at the balcony in acknowledgment, to the intense delight of the crowd, who roared themselves hoarse with enthusiasm. From the Broadway the Royal party went to Gen. SCOTT'S house in Twelfth-street, off the Fifth-avenue. This was, of course, a strictly private visit, and one which when it became known gave immense satisfaction to the New-Yorkers, for the General, as an old and distinguished veteran, is one of the most popular men in the State. A stay of more than two hours was made here, after which the party returned to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, all along the route being crowded with enthusiastic people, who cheered him till the air rang again. By the way, I may allude to the fact that the New-York *Journal* (*Herald ?*) electrified the City by coming out with an edition in which was an account headed, "Attempt to Assassinate the Prince," and which went on to state that a bloodthirsty miscreant aimed a heavy blow at His Royal Highness while stepping into his carriage, and swore that he would take his life, &c. There is no truth in this. A drunken man refused to move from the private door of the hotel; so was taken up. As at the station he persisted in saying if he was let go he would return to the Fifth-avenue, and that ALBERT EDWARD never should be king, if he had to invade England with 10,000 men to prevent it, he was locked up till he got sober, when he at once expressed regret for his misconduct, and was discharged.

These are the real facts of the "attempt to assassinate the Prince." No reliance can be placed on any of these "sensation" articles. It is publicly known here that they are fabricated to order, and until confirmed by the New-York *Tribune* and TIMES, are scarcely ever noticed or attended to.

Late on Saturday night the grand torchlight procession of the firemen, in honor of the Prince, commenced, and continued promenading the streets till past 1 o'clock in the morning. The volunteer fire brigades of New-York always form a most important and picturesque element in all processions. As fire brigades, however, they are most colossal shams, as any one who takes the trouble to examine into the organization and working of the whole force can see in a short time. At Boston and Cincinnati their uselessness has long been seen through, and a regular paid force, like our own fire brigades, substituted in their stead. At Philadelphia, also, the volunteers have been to a great extent done away with, and in a short time will be superseded entirely. Among the intelligent citizens of this City the fire brigades are no more believed in than they were at Boston or the "Queen City." Their torchlight processions, however, (which are always remarkably splendid,) make them popular with the people, and what is of more importance to their conservation is that they form rather too strong a political organization to be rashly meddled with. I am told that they number among themselves some 10,000 votes, and influence more than four times that number. The functionary who would be rash enough to propose their being superceded by regular paid corps must make up his mind, whether he failed or succeeded, to forego public life in New-York entirely. New-York volunteer firemen, therefore, are still among the institutions of this State, and the result is that in no other city of the same size in the world are fires of such common occurrence or commit such destructive ravages. Their processions, however, I must do them the justice to state are always admirably managed, and most effective in their general brilliancy.

On Saturday night all the volunteers of the various companies turned out to the number of nearly 6,000. All their engines (polished till they resembled goldsmiths' work) were hung with lamps and draped all over with garlands of flowers. The ladders and hose wagons were similarly decorated. Every man, marching in ranks and hollow squares, wore his red tunic and helmet; each had a lighted torch in his hand, and each brigade was preceded by a fine band. The effect of the whole turn out, therefore, as can easily be imagined, was remarkably fine. They mustered soon after 6 o'clock, but the arrangement of the *cortége*, spread out so as to cover some miles of ground, took a long time to perfect. It was nearly 9 o'clock, therefore, before it began moving down upon the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from the balcony of which splendid building the Prince and his suite were to witness it. Very few spectacles appear to delight New-York more than one of these grand displays, and, accordingly, the whole population of the town were out in throngs as dense almost as those which lined Broadway on the night of the Prince's arrival. Round the Fifth-avenue Hotel—on the spot where the interest was concentrated, and where there was ample space for thousands to assemble—the crowds were immense. Every window, every housetop was swarming with tiers of faces. Yet the same quiet good order reigned here among all as prevailed through the streets on Thursday last.

As the procession came down the Fifth-avenue it seemed, looking along the countless mass of lights, like a river of flame—a kind of narrow variegated prairie-fire, which lit up the buildings far and near with its bright glare, turning the sea of faces to a dusky red that gave the whole scene a tremendous and indescribable aspect. Most of the engines had beautiful lime lights in front of powerful reflectors, which concentrated the rays into one long pencil of brightness that was visible above everything. As the head of the column approached the Royal balcony a long deafening cheer rent the air, and the companies simultaneously lit the Roman candles which each man carried, and thousands of variegated balls of fire went whirling up in all directions. The effect of this was really wonderful. The cloud of colored fires in the air—the bright dancing mass of torches below, lighting up the trees and houses—the lively music of the bands, the cheering of the whole concourse, and the interminable column of flame which now seemed to surround the hotel like a belt, dying away among the trees in the far distance in a dull, foggy glare—the crowds of faces thronging out of windows, and peering over lofty roofs, the waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands as the scene grew more brilliant and exciting every minute—all made up such a grand picture as only New-York can show on these occasions. For an hour and a half the huge procession continued to file past, the Prince acknowledging with the utmost courtesy the cheers of each brigade. Second only to the anxiety with which all looked for the Prince was the interest with which the Duke of Newcastle was regarded. His firmness and decision in the Orange affair have raised him immensely in popular estimation, as in truth any one rises here who makes a firm and successful stand against the dictation of mob law. When the procession had passed the Fifth-avenue Hotel its labors were by no means terminated. It had to show itself in nearly all the chief thoroughfares of New-York, so that it was nearly 1 A. M. before this march was over. Immense crowds marched out to see the last of it, and though, as a rule, New-York of a night is far from being an orderly, or, worse still, even a safe city to be out in late, yet everything went off as quietly as possible. This morning the Royal party went to the Trinity, or the mother church. There was, of course, a most crowded congregation inside the building, and a still more crowded one outside. This is the church (or rather one rebuilt on its site) from which I mentioned in my last letter that Dr. IRVING was expelled for reading the prayers for King GEORGE. I was misinformed, however, as to the name of the divine, which was INGLIS, and not IRVING. During the service this morning prayers were offered up for Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and ALBERT EDWARD Prince of Wales, the first time that such a petition has ever been made for English Royalty in that building since Dr. INGLIS lost his living for persisting in making it.

THE PROPELLER GLOBE EXPLOSION.

Buildings and Warehouses Blown Down—List of the Killed and Wounded.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 9.

The most violent and awful steamboat explosion that ever occurred on the northern lakes happened in the harbor of this city yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The propeller *Globe* exploded her boilers with such force as to shiver the boat almost to atoms, killing from twelve to fifteen persons, maiming and scalding a number of others, destroying one building completely, and doing more or less damage to several others.

The propeller *Globe* arrived at this port from Buffalo about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with a cargo of 3,000 bbls. apples, a large number of stoves, and considerable miscellaneous merchandise. She tied up at HALE'S wharf, north end of Wells-street Bridge, blew off her steam and let her fires go down. About 2 o'clock the engineers were directed to get up steam for the "donkey engine," to discharge the vessel of her freight. The order they proceeded to fulfill. The boilers were heated very hot, yet there was very little steam on—the pressure not exceeding, we are told, 10 pounds to the square inch. The water in the boilers was doubtless very low, which would account for the sudden heating of the boilers. It is probable that the pumps were started, and water introduced suddenly to the boilers in their heated and empty state. Instantly the boilers exploded. The stout boiler-iron was ripped asunder as if it had been so much brown paper, and the boat was torn into ten thousand fragments, which choked the air in all directions. Such was the astounding force of the explosion that the earth trembled and shook for several squares around, and people ran frightened out of buildings, fearing that they were about to tumble down. The long warehouse shed on HALE'S wharf was thrown down, and ripped to pieces almost as badly as the propeller itself. The windows of buildings on the opposite side of the river were broken in by the concussion of the atmosphere. Fragments of the wreck, some of them weighing as much as five hundred pounds, fell like a shower from the clouds upon the neighboring buildings and into the streets, killing some persons and wounding others, crashing through roofs and even solid brick walls, with a force truly marvelous. The noise which accompanied the explosion was heard to a great distance. The noise and the violent concussion of the earth probably formed the nearest approach to an earthquake which this region has ever experienced, and many persons at first supposed that an earthquake had really happened.

The real cause, however, was soon discovered by all, and from every direction people hastened to the scene of the disaster. We have never witnessed a scene of more complete destruction than there presented itself. The propeller, except portions of the bow and stern, was a confused mass of broken timbers and shivered planks. The river was covered with floating fragments. Here and there, dead and mangled human bodies were laying, with blood and brains and smeared pieces of wreck with which they had been killed. Around all, an excited crowd of people were rushing, pushing and squeezing to get a view of the dead and of the wreck.

The wounded were first cared for, and such as were found to have homes or friends in the city were removed to them. The wounded belonging to the propeller were, if badly injured, taken to the Marine Hospital,

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The exact number of persons who lost their lives by this disaster has probably not been ascertained, as some of the bodies may be still under the wreck. As far as could be ascertained yesterday, the list is given below:

JOHN THOMPSON, the second mate, was badly though not dangerously injured by the falling of the shed on the wharf, under which he was standing at the time.

HENRY BURNS, clerk of the boat, was in his office at the time of the explosion. He was blown about forty feet upward, with fragments of the boat flying in all directions around him. With great presence of mind he endeavored to keep himself right end up, but nevertheless was severely bruised about the head in his fall. He alighted upon the hurricane roof some distance forward of the point from which he started.

NELSON LUDINGTON, Esq., was driving in his buggy along Wells-street, near the bridge, when the explosion occurred. A stick of firewood, four feet long, struck the buggy and completely demolished it, smashing wheels, shafts, box, etc., in a manner which would seem almost incredible. The missile also hit Mr. LUDINGTON, wounding him severely on the head, although, as we learned last evening, not dangerously.

BENJAMIN WILSON, the first engineer, was doubtless killed; but his body has not yet been found. He, with the second engineer, was in the engine room, at the time of the explosion. He belonged to Buffalo.

RICHARD FORSYTHE, the second engineer, was also doubtless killed. He was reported by the porter, MICHAEL EDWARDS, to have been only badly injured, and removed to the Marine Hospital. This report, however, was negatived by the attendants at the hospital, who state that only four persons were brought there, none of whom were Mr. FORSYTHE.

THOMAS KIRTLAND, one of the cooks, was badly scalded. He was also reported as removed to the Marine Hospital; but he is not there.

MARY ANN GOLDEN, a girl about fifteen years of age, who was on the wharf picking up apples, was killed by the flying timbers.

JAMES HOBBIE, an estimable young man, who was formerly a conductor on the State-street Railroad, was killed. He went on board to assist in taking off some apples consigned to a friend of his. His body was taken from among the ruins.

Two German women, one of them accompanied by her father, came on board at Port Washington. They left the boat after daylight yesterday morning, but returned shortly before the explosion, to get their baggage. The father and daughter were both killed, the other escaped. We were unable to learn their names. The body of a man, horribly mutilated, was taken from the ruins shortly after the recovery of HOBBIE'S body; this, which was not recognized at the time, may have been the body of the German referred to.

Another body was found upon the top of HALE'S warehouse, but we could not ascertain the name. He was one of the deck hands.

PATRICK DONOHUE, who was walking along the west side of Wells-street, near the bridge, was struck by a portion of the arch and instantly killed, his head dashed to pieces, and his brains scattered over the sidewalk. He has left a large family living on West Harrison-street.

DAVID DUNN, a drayman, was badly wounded in the head by a falling beam.

JULIUS HATCH, living on Wells-street, had one of his legs terribly bruised and cut by the flying timbers.

MICHAEL CUSICK received a dangerous contusion of the head from a piece of timber which struck him. It is doubtful that he will survive.

DAVID GYBBYNS, who lived on Division-street, in the North Division, was killed instantly, while on the wharf.

CHARLES VEDDER also received a severe contusion of the head in a similar way. He also lies in a dangerous condition.

Four deck hands, badly scalded and otherwise injured, were removed to the Marine Hospital. PETER BERNHARDT was scarcely alive at the time of his removal. He expired about two hours afterward. He was a German, whose residence was at Erie, Pa. One of his thighs was crushed in a horrible manner, and he was badly scalded.

JOHN HAYDEN, of Rochester, N. Y., was injured in a similar manner. He expired at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the hospital.

JOHN GROFF, or ROLFE, a German, of Buffalo, N. Y., had one of his legs broken and was considerably scalded; but will recover.

CHARLES BRUCE was injured badly on the head, both by scalding and contusion. It is believed he will recover. His home is three miles from Buffalo.

These are all of the killed and wounded that have to this time been positively ascertained. There can be no doubt, however, that the four firemen who were in the hold at the time of the explosion, were killed.

WALTER B. HALE, son of THOMAS HALE, at whose wharf the propeller exploded, is also supposed to be among the killed. One of the hands who escaped informs us that a few minutes before the explosion, he saw Mr. HALE on the main deck looking down into the hold. He has not been seen since.

A number of persons received slight injuries, among whom was Mr. C. H. SALISBURY, who was blown into the river. It is probable that the yielding nature of the element which received him saved him from much severe injuries.

The total number of the victims to this new calamity will probably reach fifteen. The Captain informs us that the two engineers, four firemen and three deck hands are missing, and undoubtedly lost. This would give a total loss of fifteen.

THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Some idea may be formed of the wonderful power concealed in a drop of water from some of the particular effects of this explosion. The iron of the boilers, as we have said, was ripped asunder as if it had only been so much paper. The boilers were literally torn to shreds, and one of them, less torn than the others, was twisted and collapsed like an old felt hat that has been through an election-day fight.

A piece of timber, weighing some two hundred and fifty pounds, was thrown across the river and into the rear office of Messrs. STEWART, YOULE & Co., in the Board of Trade building. It entered *via* the window and landed in the middle of the room. Mr. STEWART had left the room scarcely a minute before the intrusion of the unwelcome projectile.

Another fragment of smaller size entered one of the upper stories of the same building, smashing out a window in its course.

A piece of coal, weighing about thirteen pounds, was thrown to a height so immense that in falling it struck the roof of Gill's hotel, corner North Wells and North Water streets, passed through the floor next below it, before its force was spent.

One of the "fenders"—pieces of timber hanging outside the vessel's guards—was torn from its fastenings and thrown a distance of three hundred yards across the river, *over* the five-story building on South Water street, and *through* the rear wall of the building occupied by Messrs. LARRABEE & NORTH, on Lake-street. It struck an iron window shutter, standing open on the fourth story, passed entirely through it, leaving a hole like that a huge cannon ball would make, went through the brick wall and fell upon the floor about forty feet beyond. The piece of timber which performed this astonishing feat is sixteen feet

in length and weighs 373 pounds. Before it could leave the vessel, an iron bolt, over an inch in diameter, had to be broken off. The bolt appeared to have been snapped asunder as easily as a pipe-steam could be broken.

The *Globe* was one of the oldest of our lake craft now in commission. She came from the stocks as a side-wheel steamboat in 1848. Subsequently she was altered to a propeller. Her present engines were comparatively new, having taken the place of the old ones, which were condemned about four years ago. She was registered as a B 2 vessel, with a valuation of $17,000. She was insured for $5,000, but as marine policies do not cover loss or damage by explosion, the loss will fall entirely upon her owner, Mr. WILLIAM O. BROWN, of Buffalo. She was commanded by Capt. AMOS PRATT, one of the oldest and best of lake navigators.

Another Steamboat Explosion—Five Lives Lost.

The Western Transportation Company's propeller *Mohawk*, Capt. PHRATT, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, with a full cargo of flour, wheat, &c., blew up at the Flats last night. The particulars, so far as we have been able to obtain them, are as follows:

The *Mohawk* arrived a little below the lighthouse at a late hour last night, when a vessel was seen anchored in the middle of the channel, a practice so frequently commented upon by the Press as dangerous and reprehensible. Capt. PHRATT attempted to make his way around the vessel, and in doing so, got aground. The night was spent in fruitless efforts to work her off, until about 4 o'clock this morning, when the starboard boiler exploded with tremendous force, blowing off the decks over the boiler, and somewhat shattering the upper part of the stern. Two firemen were killed, and another injured so severely that it is thought his recovery is impossible. The second engineer, Mr. KIRKWOOD, together with one deck hand, were doubtless blown into the water, and either perished by the scalding steam or were drowned, as nothing has been seen of either of them since the calamity.

Capt. PHRATT and the surviving crew had hardly recovered from the shock occasioned by the terrible accident, when the startling discovery was made that the boat was on fire. The flames were, however, soon extinguished, but while this was being accomplished, the water found its way through the fracture in the stern, and the hull soon filled and settled down in about eleven feet of water. She has 22,000 bushels of wheat in her hold, which is doubtless insured. Her deck-load consists of flour.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, the second engineer, leaves a wife and two children in Buffalo. The missing deck-hand was a colored man named PRESTON BROOKS. We have not been able to obtain the names of the others, but we learn they were shipped at Buffalo.

Capt. PHRATT is here engaged in procuring steam pumps and a tug with which to save as much of the cargo as possible, and raise the wreck and have her towed to this city for repairs.—*Detroit Advertiser, Oct. 7.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"I have seen at HARPERS' the opening pages of DICKENS' new serial, *Great Expectations*, the first chapters of which will be issued in the *Weekly* on Wednesday next. They pay him for it £1,125. It is to run through nine months, and each number will be published here about a week in advance of its publication in England. JOHN MCLENAN is at work on the illustrations. The HARPERS have also secured, for £600, the early sheets of the *Cornhill Magazine*, which is to contain a new story by THACKERAY. This will be published in the *Magazine*. The *Magazine* will likewise soon contain a new tale by the author of *Adam Bede*—one of the tenderest, truest, and most fascinating of story-tellers. *Great Expectations* promises to be one of the cleverest things DICKENS has done. Its opening is very brilliant. His last work, *A Tale of Two Cities*, was entirely unique, showing a vein he had not hitherto worked, and it will hold its place in our literature as one of the most vivid and impressive of all literary illustrations of history. It combined the romance, the terror, the pathos of the French Revolution, as no other book except *Carlyle's History*. The new work will strike a livelier key. The HARPERS have also in press Mr. MOTLEY'S *United Netherlands*, a continuation of that *History of the Dutch Republic*, with which, some years ago, he astonished and delighted the reading world, first of this country and England, and afterwards of France, Holland and Germany, into the languages of which countries his work has been transland. Curiously enough, though one of the greatest historians in our language, Mr. MOTLEY'S name is yet to be found in a historical dictionary or other such record of small and great celebrities. How he came to write the *Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic*, he has finely described in a letter written some time after the death of PRESCOTT.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term—Nos. 14, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 10, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1187, 285, 315, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1441, 1435, 613, 737, 1, 809, 349, 283, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523. *Part II.*—Nos. 1462, 1804, 988, 1824, 222, 1654, 1362, 1638, 1678, 1766, 1822, 1768, 1640, 1048, 1426, 1416, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 1003, 1009, 1015, 1017, 1021, 1023, 765, 1027, 1029, 1031, 703, 222½, 1007½, 55, 57, 813, 937. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 856, 844, 686, 56, 696, 488, 882, 884, 888, 690, 802.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1035, 363, 2591, 4634, 2274, 2276, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2285, 2286, 2287, 1578, 1839. *Part II.*—Nos. 2238, 2239, 2184, 2077, 2188, 2198, 2266, 2289, 2290, 2292, 2296, 2298, 2299, 2301, 1909.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

EXCEPTIONS—PRACTICE.

Miles Reed et al. vs. The Schooner Fanny.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioners' report. The action was for seamen's wages. A report was made and filed on March 16, 1860, and on the 27th March the claimant obtained an order giving him four days to file exceptions. These exceptions were filed, and on hearing the report was referred back to be rectified by stating the amounts due the libelants severally. The report was so rectified, and new exceptions being filed to it, the cause was brought on for argument.

Held by the Court—That all objections on the part of the claimant to proceedings in the cause by the libelant before his order of March 27, 1860, must be deemed waived by the order asked for and obtained by him, and cannot now be regarded unless the specific doings before the Commissioner are pointed out and reported to the Court for examination. It is not to be presumed that errors in fact or law were committed by him. They must be pointed out by specific allegations, and the Court must be put in possession of the grounds on which they rest in order to be able to adjudge upon their justice.

The service of the libelants is not disproved, and no means are supplied by which the Court can legally deny the propriety of the Commissioner's decisions.

Exceptions, therefore, overruled and report confirmed. Decree for the libelants for the sums reported due them severally.

For libelants, Mr. Nash; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

WAGES—PRACTICE—RIGHT OF CREDITORS TO INTERVENE.

John W. Stevens, et al., vs. The Brig Roseway Bell.—This was an action for seamen's wages. The libel in this case was filed Aug. 1, 1860. On July 26, William B. Perego filed a libel against the vessel for another claim, and took out process. Other libels were filed by other creditors on the 31st of July and on the 1st and 8th of August. On Aug. 28 proclamation was made in this case, and all persons were defaulted except the parties who had filed libels against the vessel who appeared by their proctors, and by consent of all parties a decree of condemnation and sale was made under which the vessel was sold and the proceeds, $1,400, brought into Court.

On Sept. 11, Perego intervening for his interest as libelant, filed his answer in this suit, taking a general issue to the allegations of the libel, and an order was made the same day that his answer should be deemed the answer of each of the other parties who had commenced suits; and on these pleadings the action was brought to a hearing, it not appearing that any party represented the vessel or the fund in Court, nor that the other actions had been carried forward to decrees.

Held by the Court—That it is exceedingly doubtful whether it is competent for other creditors to intermeddle in this case, on a bold denial of any knowledge of the matter on his part, without showing some conflict of the libelant's suit with an existing interest in them in the vessel or fund. But the Court will at least accept that volunteer defence as a caution that the libelant's are endeavoring to possess themselves of a fund which is subject to various claims without showing any legal right to it themselves.

That the persons carrying on the controversy in opposition to the libelants had no status in Court which entitled them to interfere with the proceedings further than to consent to the fund being brought into Court, or to have personal notice of the taking of depositions by the libelants in their own suit.

That the certificate of the Commissioner is regular and entitles the depositions to be read.

That the objection that one of the libelants testifies to his own interest, and is therefore inadmissible, is of no importance, as he is competent to testify for his co-libelants, and his statements are corroborated by other evidence; and, moreover, the parties who raise the objection are not named in the process and prove no right in the vessel or legal capacity to contest the suit.

That nothing is shown impugning the right of the libelants to recover, and a decree must be rendered in their favor.

That the other claims have not been so established as to enable the Court to recognize them as affording the libelants any lien on the fund. No order can accordingly be made in reference to the remnants of the fund.

For libelants, Messrs. Richardson and Dillaye; for respondents, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Dykers.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Nelson.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. Benjamin W. Pycock—*The same vs. William O. Merle D'Aubigne.*—Indictments for passing false invoices through the Custom-house with intent to defraud the revenue.

The United States vs. Enrique Sauri.—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the brig *G. F. Williams*. Sauri was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. Rudolph Blumenberg.—An indictment for perjury in swearing that he was worth $12,000 on executing the bond on which the slaver *Orion* was given up to the claimants.

STOLEN BONDS.

Richard P. Lardner vs. John E. Murray.—This was an action of replevin to recover three bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Co. and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. for $1,000 each, with coupons attached. The bonds were stolen from Mr. Lardner, who resided in Philadelphia, his safe being broken open in the night, and ten of these bonds taken. The next morning an application for a loan of $2,000 was made by a person who called himself Dr. Bates, of Milford, Sussex county, N. J., upon these three bonds. The broker to whom he first applied, not knowing him or the bonds, introduced him to the defendant who had dealt in the bonds before. The Dr. had no mercantile references in the City, but was acquainted with Dr. Mott and some other Doctors here. He stated that he bought the bonds of a Mr. Lardner, of Philadelphia, to invest, but was going to buy some land and so wanted to raise money on the bonds. Thereupon Murray wrote to Philadelphia to inquire about Lardner and the bonds, but made the loan without waiting for an answer.

Lardner now brings this action to recover the bonds. The case is still on.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Evarts, Southway and Choate; for defendant, Mr. Fullerton.

Constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act.

THE POLICE COURT CLERK CASES.

John C. Deroy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Edwin Bouton was formerly a Clerk of one of the Police Courts of the City, and assigned his claim to the plaintiff. Bouton was appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen in December, 1857, under an act of the Legislature of April, 1855. Prior to the appointment —April, 1857—the Metropolitan Police act was passed, section 20 of which authorized the Police Commissioners to make these appointments.

The trial of the case now came on before Justice MULLEN, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and in support of their case, having shown the performance of the duties for which the salary was claimed, the plaintiff contended that the Metropolitan Police act was unconstitutional and void, and could not, therefore, affect the validity of the claim.

Upon motion of defendants' counsel, however, the Court directed a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the Court of Appeals having decided that the Metropolitan Police act was constitutional and valid, that must end the case.

Felix Hart, for plaintiff; Rufus F. Andrews, for the City.

The Registry of Vessels no Evidence of Ownership.

Michael Ruff vs. Chas. Johnson et al.—This was an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, in an action to recover for supplies sold and delivered to the bark *J. Wells, Jr.*

On the trial of the cause in the Court below the Court excluded the record of the bill of sale of one-third of the vessel, offered as evidence, showing a particular date when one of the defendants was owner, also the registry of the vessel in the name of all of the defendants. The Court so ruled on the ground that it was not provided in the act of Congress directing such records that they should be used as evidence. The plaintiff was non-suited and appealed. The Court heard the argument and at once affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

E. C. Benedict for appellant; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Money and Mutton.

ALLEGED USURY.

Alonzo D. Wallace vs. James McCarty.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $2,900, loaned by the plaintiff to the defendant, and alleged still to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant admits the loaning of the money, but alleges that the loan was upon the condition that he should pay to the plaintiff a usurious rate of interest.

It appears from the defendant's answer that the money was borrowed to enable the defendant, who was engaged in selling sheep on commission, to pay for certain sheep previously bought, and the rate of compensation which the plaintiff was to receive for the use of his money, was at one cent per head for each head of sheep sold by the defendant. This the defendant alleges to have been an amount exceeding the interest upon the money loaned, calculated at seven per cent.

The case is now on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD.

Shaffer, Garvin & Dodge for plaintiff; Townsend, Dyett & Raymond for defendant.

An Exchange of Favors.

WHAT IS ACCOMMODATION PAPER?

The Troy City Bank vs. Thomas McSpedon and Chas. W. Baker.—The plaintiffs as indorsers sue the defendants as makers of a note payable to the order of M. L. Samuels & Co. for $1,800.

The defendants set up by way of defence that the note was made at the request and for the accommodation of Samuels & Co., and, as they aver, without consideration; and that it was placed in the hands of the plaintiffs by Samuels & Co. as collateral security for a prior indebtedness. As a matter of law, defendants' counsel contended on the trial at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice STRONG, that as the plaintiffs parted with no value for the note, a mere prior indebtedness could not be adjudged a sufficient consideration to make the defendants liable as makers.

It appears from the history of the case that the note was made, together with five others, under a written contract, by the terms of which the payees agreed to give the makers $400 weekly in bills of the Troy City Bank, in consideration for the making of the notes, the defendants agreeing to take them up as they severally matured. It also appears that Samuels & Co. made but one payment under the agreement referred to, they having deposited this note with the Bank as collateral, as stated; and that they failed in business within a month subsequently to the date of the agreement. Nor did the plaintiffs make any advances whatever upon the notes in suit.

Justice STRONG found, as matter of law, that there was a sufficient consideration for the making of the note, and that for the purposes of the suit, the plaintiffs were *bona fide* holders—the note being business paper.

From that finding of the Court the defendants appealed to the General Term, where the argument of the same questions was now heard and decision reserved.

J. D. and T. D. Sherwood and John W. Edmonds for appellants; E. L. Fancher opposed.

Will of Jim Crow Rice.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted.—The will of Jim Crow Rice, *alias* Thomas D. Rice, the great original delineator of negro character, and founder of the negro minstrelsy enterprise, was now admitted to probate by the Surrogate.

The devises of the will disposed of but little property, and confined the bequests to the family of the testator.

The will of George W. Miller, long contested by the widow on the ground of incompetency in the testator, was now admitted.

The facts of the case and the particulars of the will have been previously published.

Court of General Sessions.

THE PORTUGUESE COUNTESS IN COURT—DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION "BAD COMPANY"—A SERVANT ASSAULTED BY HER EMPLOYER—BURGLARS ON THE STAND—AN INNOCENT MAN IN THE BOX—A RUSSIAN WOMAN'S TONGUE.

Recorder BARNARD presided yesterday in this Court. Several prisoners were arraigned, their pleas taken, and time of trial fixed. Elizabeth Doyle was discharged, the Grand Jury having dismissed the bill against her. William and Martin Churchill had previously pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and as the provocation was on the other side, were fined $5 each.

A prisoner, Carpenter, had pleaded guilty to assault and battery; but as the Court had learned of his reformation, he was discharged under suspended judgment.

A prisoner, Crawford, who had pleaded guilty to a similar offence, in view of mitigating circumstances was also discharged. Another prisoner, O'Brien, for a similar offence was fined $10.

Charles Livingston, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was remanded.

Joseph McCann, indicted for petty larceny, was next brought out. As he had been used for a witness in another case, on the motion of the District-Attorney he was discharged.

Ann Crane pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, by advice of counsel, and was remanded for sentence, until mitigating affidavits could be furnished.

Madelina Pedro, notorious as the Portuguese Countess, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was brought out. The Court briefly addressed her. "You have been charged with obtaining money under false pretences. We have come to the conclusion that we cannot punish you for what you have done. You are therefore to be discharged. As titles are at a discount in this country, perhaps it would be quite as well for you to go back to your own, where you can enjoy yours, and the prerogatives to which you seem to think it entitles you." The prisoner was then discharged.

Michael Harris pleaded guilty to an attempt at petty larceny, and attributed his misdeed to having got into "bad company." "Where were you," asked the Court. "In a Democratic procession," said the young man, with a serious look and tone which excited great mirth. When asked what he did for a living, he replied, "I am a laborer." "Well," said the Court, "as secession seems imminent the interests of labor will doubtless be uncertain and the wages small. I will, therefore, provide you with work till next Summer. I shall sentence you to seven months on the Island."

The first case tried before the Jury was that of Patrick McIntyre, indicted for assault and battery.

John Cosgriff testified that on the 8th of September last the prisoner came to the witness' place of business, and was ordered out. He refused to go, saying he wanted to get a neck-tie which was in the house. Witness attempted to push him out, when he was seized by the prisoner in a very dangerous manner, and his clothes were torn in the scuffle.

Mr. Gibbons simply testified to witnessing the occurrence as described by the last witness.

Mrs. Cosgriff testified also to the same effect.

Mr. John C. Sturtevant, called for the defence, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Cosgriff dragged the prisoner into the house by the neck, and closed the door, when the policeman came and made the arrest.

Mr. Geo. W. Sturtevant, next called, stated that the prisoner had been in his employ two years, during which time he had sustained a good character for sobriety and peacefulness.

There were no further witnesses, and after a few minutes' consultation the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the Court was imprisonment in the City Prison thirty days.

Henry Herman, indicted for assault and battery, was next placed at the bar for trial. Catherine Nugent, the first witness, testified that she left the employ of prisoner on the 11th of August last. She had served as a domestic in his family one month. On the 12th of August she went to the prisoner's house, and had a dispute concerning a difference of 75 cents, in a bill for wages; prisoner refused to pay the full bill, because the witness had broken a pitcher, worth 75 cents; prisoner then paid the full bill, and thrust the witness violently to the stairs, and tried to push her down them, striking her at the same time in the face and breast; she then made her escape at the front door; no one else was present, except prisoner's little child.

There were no further witnesses for the prosecution, and Adolph Herman was called for the defence. He was a nephew of the prisoner; he saw the occurrence described by last witness; Catherine made a noise and disturbance, and was ordered by prisoner to leave; she refused to go, and persisted in making disturbance, when the prisoner opened the door and gently pushed her out.

Jacob Foss next testified that he saw the difficulty between prisoner and the first witness, while he was sitting in the next room. He also corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and stated further that Catharine accompanied her refusal to leave with profanity. He testified to the good character of the prisoner, who was an importer, and whom he had known for fifteen years.

Counsel for defence briefly addressed the jury. He doubted if they would believe that the prisoner, whose appearance denoted him a gentleman, would commit an unprovoked assault on a poor servant girl. Besides, the servant was a much more powerful person than the prisoner, and it was, therefore, very unlikely that she would suffer herself to be dragged about and beaten, as she had testified, by the prisoner.

The case was submitted without argument by the prosecution, and the Court briefly charging the jury, they withdrew. After a short absence they returned with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Bahr Jacobowsky was the next prisoner tried. He had been indicted for burglary.

The first witness, Marcus Stehl, testified that he was in the shoe business, and had a shop. On the 21st of September he left the shop locked at 11 o'clock at night. Next morning he found his place broken open and every thing stolen. He had left, the night before, forty-two pairs of shoes, worth $4 each, and also a pistol. These were gone. Afterwards he was shown three pairs of shoes by the Police at the Court. He identified them by the leather, and the manner of their make, he having made them himself.

Officer Smith testified that he found the shoes, which he showed to the last witness, partly at the prisoner's residence, one pair being on his feet. He also found one pair of them on a boy's feet at No. 64½ Hester-street.

Yetta Goldberg, the next witness, was stopping at the prisoner's house shortly after the alleged burglary. She saw there a large number of boots and shoes, on the floor. Prisoner was not a shoemaker, but worked for a butcher. The boots were in the room of a man named Hoffman. At this point the witness, who was a Russian, broke into a torrent of talk concerning herself, her child, Hoffman, her husband, boots and shoes, and various other irrelevant matters, which the combined efforts of Judge, prosecuting officer and counsel for the defence were unable to restrain or stem. When the witness had concluded, the Court and counsel on both sides begged her to leave the stand, which she at length reluctantly did, and the trial proceeded.

There were no further witnesses for the prosecution.

Wolf Werner, the next witness, stated that he did not take the boots in question to the prisoner's house. A stout man, whom he did not know, asked him to take away from the prisoner's house two heavy trunks, and paid him for his labor seventy-five cents. He had no arrangement whatever with Jacobowsky.

Counsel for defence then addressed the jury. The finding a single pair of boots on the prisoner's feet ought not to be taken as evidence of his guilt, since an article of so common merchandise might very easily have been innocently bought. Besides, the same reasoning would also convict the boy on whose feet a pair of the boots was found at No. 64½ Hester-street. Further, the boots found in the prisoner's possession had not been identified as a part of the property stolen. They may have been boots of a similar make bought at the shop before the burglary was committed. The counsel set forth the prisoner's theory, that the witness Yetta Goldberg and the stout man, Hoffman, had come to board with the prisoner, and had paid him for a week's board, with a pair of the boots which they, in company with the witness Werner, had doubtless stolen. The presence of the last-named witness had been procured only by compulsion, he being unwilling to risk himself in a court of justice. The same condition of things was also true in respect to Yetta Goldberg. This was not the first nor the twentieth time that she had been in a court of justice. The jury should not believe such witnesses. The prosecution submitted the case without argument, under the charge of the Court. The Court explained to the jury what constituted the offence of burglary, and charged that this had not been proved against the prisoner. If the facts, however, warranted, they might find him guilty of larceny. He then reviewed the testimony on this point, and said: "Were I on the jury I could not believe one word of the witness Werner's statement; and I think it would be well for you to throw it entirely out." The jury then retired, and, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of acquittal.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—Michael Toot, *alias* Norton, Patrick Langdon.

For Grand Larceny—Edward Small, Henry Ward, William Rogers, Mary Parmlee, Patrick Farrell, John S. Snyder, Rosana Murphy.

For Felonious Assault—John Costello, Henry Hinch, Joseph Baker, Thomas Shea, James Netten, Nicholas Christman.

For Assault and Battery—Mary Costello.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Timothy O'Leary.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There was a session of this Court yesterday, held by Judge GOULD, pursuant to adjournment. Without, however, transacting any business, it adjourned after a few minutes till this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder in the First Degree—John F. Williams, Charles Manhattan and Thomas Slavin.

For Murder in the Second Degree—Martin Halligan.

For Misdemeanor—New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

For Illegal Sale of Passenger Tickets—James Enright and Steven Gordon.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Rice et al. vs. Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Baden vs. Bodoconochi.*—Case settled.

Reed vs. Scranton.—Proceedings dismissed without prejudice, &c.

Bostwick vs. Frankenheiner.—Judgment settled.

Lutz vs. Betz.—Case settled.

Lewis vs. Abraham.—See memorandum with Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

$5,000	U. S. 5s,'71..s10	100	200	Reading Railroad	35
13,000	Virginia St. 6s	86½	100	do	34¼
15,000	do b30	87	400	do	34
4,000	do	87	200	do	33¾
17,000	N. Car. St. 6s	93	100	do b60	34⅛
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	75½	150	Mich. Cen. R.	55⅛
10,000	do b30	76¼	150	do	55¼
2,000	do	75½	300	do	55
5,000	do	75	550	do	54⅛
5,000	do s60	74½	50	do	54¼
5,000	Erie 2d M. Bds	99	75	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	14
1,000	E. R. 3d M.Bs.'83	91	150	do	13¾
5,000	M.C.8 ℔ ct. 1st M. S. Fund Con. Bonds	95	350	do	13⅝
			150	do s20	13
3,000	Mich.S. 2d M.Bs.	55	200	Panama R. b60	119
5,000	do	54	50	do	117
5,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	74	56	do	116
7,000	do	73½	150	Mh.So.&N.I.G.Stk.	32
12,500	Ill. Central R. B.	92½	150	do	31⅝
1,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	50	250	do	31¼
1,000	do	49	300	do	31
100	Canton Co b30	17	100	do s20	31
150	Pacific M. S. Co	85	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
50	N. Y. Central R.	78	200	do	62
250	do	77½	50	do	61½
150	do	77⅞	300	do	61
500	do	77½	17	Clev.,Col.&Cin. R.	95
100	do b30	78	150	Gal. & Chicago R.	63
100	do b60	78⅜	100	do	62½
200	do	77¼	1000	do	62
1550	do	77	150	do	61¾
200	do b10	77	50	do	61⅝
50	do b15	77	250	do	62⅛
50	Erie Railroad	30¾	100	do s10	62
200	do	30½	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28
750	do	30	250	do	27½
300	do	29½	100	do s5	26
200	do	29¼	100	do b30	28
200	do ....twk	29	100	do	26¾
600	do	29	2100	do	26½
250	do s10	29	750	do	27
150	Hud. R. R.	52	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	53
200	do s10	51	350	do	53⅛
50	do b60	53	100	do s10	53⅜
150	do	51½	100	do	53¾
50	do	51½	150	do	53¾
125	do	51	50	do s10	53½
50	do s30	50¾	550	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	75
115	Harlem R.	15	750	do	74⅛
100	do	14⅞	50	do s10	74½
1150	do	14½	50	do s10	75
100	Harlem R. Prefer'd	34	50	do	75¼
700	do	33	300	do	76
100	do b30	33	12	Del., Lack.& Wes. R	87
100	do	32	36	do	85
50	LaCrosse & Mil. R.	1¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	100	100	Reading Railroad	34
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	75	600	do	33¾
7,000	Cal. St. 7s	91	100	Mich. Cen. R.	53
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92¼	100	do	52½
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.B.	71	100	do s10	52½
5,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B.	15	100	do	52
150	Pacific Mail S. Co	86	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	14
5	do	85	50	do	13¾
15	N. Y. Cen. R.	76	15	do	14½
50	do	75¾	50	Mich.S.&N.I.G S'k.	31½
150	do	75⅛	100	do s10	31
700	do	75	400	do	31¼
250	do	75¼	100	do s10	31½
300	do s30	75	150	Panama R.	116½
100	do b10	75¼	100	do s10	116½
100	do	75½	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	61½
450	Erie Railroad	29	400	do	61
100	do s10	29	1,000	Clev. & Tol. R.	27
50	Hud. Riv. R.	50½	100	Chic.&R. I. R. b15	53
300	do	51	50	do	52¾
100	do s30	50½	100	do	52½
150	Harlem R.	14½	100	do	52¼
100	do	14⅞	100	do	52
250	Har. R. Pref'd	34	50	Chic., B. & Q.R.	74½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60	5	do	74

MONDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 3:

Increase in Loans	$402,131
Decrease in Specie	1,069,658
Increase in Circulation	118,689
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	654,305

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 12, 1859.	Nov. 10, 1860.	Nov. 3, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	121,206,352	125,636,715	125,234,584
Specie	20,186,956	21,125,429	22,195,082
Circulation	8,443,555	9,548,112	9,429,423
Gross Deposits	97,654,179	105,551,805	109,353,017
Exchanged	22,973,988	26,526,509	29,673,601
Undrawn	74,680,191	79,025,296	79,679,416
In Sub-Treasury	5,094,642	5,736,706	5,639,258

The Bank returns, on the Specie line, reflects the movement last week of Gold to the Cotton ports. The decrease is about a million of dollars; rather more than anticipated, though still leaving a strong average for this season of the year. The Loans and Discounts are comparatively steady. The Deposits are off in proportion to the difference between the falling off in Specie and the moderate addition made to the Discount line. The latter is probably on a declining average at present from the curtailment within a few days of the demand accommodations on Stock collateral.

The market for Money to-day is further unsettled by the financial, as well as political news from the South, and the heavy fall in Stocks here. Lenders, outside of Bank, are, for the moment, indisposed to operate, and the Discount Brokers report, in consequence, a dull demand for mercantile paper, of even the best grades, while there is no marked pressure from borrowers at the advanced rates, as quoted on the Street. These rates range 8@10 ℔ cent. for indorsed bills, 90 days to 4 months, and 10@15 for fair single names; the latter being widely classified according to the preference of the buyer for particular names. On demand Loan, Money is now generally quoted at 7 ℔ cent., and some of the Stock Brokers were called upon to pay up, partly on account of the narrow margins left on their collateral from the recent rapid decline in prices. That this movement, rather than any additional or very exciting news from the South, contributed materially to the further precipitate fall on the Stock Exchange to-day, there seems to be little question. And a difficulty of this nature, so suddenly brought about, while producing a panic fall, at the outset, as we have witnessed to-day, must soon cure itself, so far as the general temper of the market is concerned. Forced sales to meet money loans on demand, and weak contracts where the margins of the buyer have run out, will be rapidly closed up, to be followed by a new and stronger class of buyers. In reference to Southern news, to-day, we remark that, while rumor has been busy with the suspension of the Charleston Banks, no such event had been advised to their correspondents here, up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the opinion of well-advised parties in the South Carolina trade is, that a suspension will not necessarily follow the license granted by the Legislature to carry a reduced proportion of Specie to Liabilities. The Liverpool news of a further large advance in Cotton, and some disposition manifested in this market to-day to renew the purchase of Charleston drawn Exchange on England, will strengthen the position of the Banks in that city. There was only a moderate amount of Gold sent to New-Orleans to-day by express. Remitters in this way are apprehensive of a sudden upward turn in the Exchanges at that point. The Sub-Treasury pays out half a million to-day, as against $150,000 received; reducing the balance to $5,394,688. Exchange on London, 107½@107¾.

The additional fall on the Stock Exchange, to-day, amounted to a fresh panic on most of the Railway Shares, which was kept up for several hours after the Money wants of the street had been supplied, and apparently without reference to the first cause of the forced sales of the morning. Taking New-York Central as the standard, the decline since Saturday afternoon is *five per cent.*, and since this day week about 10 ℔ cent. Harlem, Hudson, and the Western Shares fell in something like the same proportion. New-York & Erie not so much. The State Stocks were nearly as good as on Saturday, though still feverish, with a wide difference between the bidding and the offers to sell. In Railway Bonds, where forced or peremptory sales were attempted, lower prices were made, say 3 ℔ cent. off Michigan Southern Sinking Funds, and 4 ℔ cent. off Michigan Southern Second Mortgage. In Federal Securities there was a partial disposition to press sales at par and with the general panic feeling on the market to-day, the credit of the General Government was scarcely an exception to the prevalent depression.

We cannot, perhaps, better convey to our readers the extent and nature of the Stock panic to-day than by giving the closing figures, (which are about the lowest of the day,) in contrast with Saturday afternoon, and also in contrast with the rates early last week, on the eve of or immediately after the Presidential election:

	To-day.	Saturday.	Last week.	Decline.
New-York Central	74	79⅞	84	10
NewYork and Erie	29	32⅛	34⅛	5⅛
Reading	33¾	37½	42½	8¾
Galena	60½	66⅛	73	12½
Rock Island	52	58⅛	66	14
Illinois Central	60	68	74¾	14¾
Panama	116½	119⅛	124	7⅛
Toledo	26½	31⅛	35½	9
Pacific Mail	85	89¾	93	8
Hudson River	50	55	60	10
Harlem Preferred	32½	37	40½	8
Mich. Guaranteed	31	35⅛	42⅛	11½
Missouri Sixes	75	75½	77¾	2¼
Quincy	74	79	85⅛	11⅛

The actual business done to-day at the reduced prices is scarcely above the average daily transactions of late, the market falling off as each particular Stock was called at the Board on the sale of a few hundred shares. After the adjournment of the Second Board, the Street speculators for the further fall in prices followed New-York Central down to 74 ℔ cent., but the prevalent feeling was of a less panic nature than earlier in the afternoon.

Adams' Express Company have issued a notice to the effect that of $16,000 in Bank Bills abstracted from a safe, belonging to the Company, on the night of the 16th of April last, $7,000 of the stolen bills have been traced into the possession of parties who are now under arrest for the robbery. These stolen bills to the amount of $7,000, were exchanged by these parties in the month of September last at the Alfred Bank in the State of Maine, and they received in exchange therefor an equal amount of money in the bills of the Alfred Bank of the denominations of $50 and $20. Those bills, as it is supposed, have been, or will be, brought to the City of New-York for exchange and circulation. The Company claim that these bills of the Alfred Bank, being the proceeds of the bills stolen from its safe, are the property of the Company, and that the Company is entitled to reclaim the same, or their value, in whose possession soever they may be found. They therefore notify the public of the claim of the Express Company, and request that if any of such bills of the Alfred Bank are presented to any person for exchange or negotiation, such person will refuse to take the same, and will obtain the name of the person offering them, the amount of such bills offered, and inform the Company of such particulars.

No Cause for a Panic.

A BANKER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Money market has to-day been so greatly excited that it becomes us to look calmly at the financial condition of this portion of the country, to ascertain whether there is real cause for alarm.

Our Bank Statement, published to-day, shows that the Banks in this City have now about twenty-one millions Coin in their vaults, while at the same time Exchange on London is ruling at 7@8 ℔ cent.; a rate that insures us not only against the danger of exporting Gold to Europe, but may rather authorize us to expect an importation of it from thence in payment of the balance of trade now rapidly turning in our favor. We may also, for the same reason, feel confident of retaining the Gold received from California for some time to come.

The North and West are also overflowing with grain and produce, which finds a ready market abroad, and the importations of foreign goods is considerably diminished from last year.

Why then does the excitement, which the recent election has produced in the South, and which was naturally to be expected, cause our capitalists and bankers so suddenly to button up their pockets and close their vaults in undefined apprehension. If our Banks were largely indebted to the South there might be good cause for alarm, but the contrary is the case. It will be found, on careful inquiry, that the Southern Banks have no balances, as in former times, lying at their credit in New-York subject to call, but that they are in the aggregate largely debtors. They are, therefore, utterly powerless for harm from this cause.

It is undoubtedly true that the Southern indebtedness to our New-York merchants is large, and that great embarrassment to particular houses and individuals is likely to arise from their inability or indisposition to pay. But the amount is greatly below the average of the last five years, and the evils arising from this cause can only be gradually developed during long months to come. They constitute no cause for present disturbance.

It is true that in consequence of the natural and reasonable alarm which has been produced by the threats of laws in South Carolina restraining the collection of Northern debts, it is now found next to impossible to negotiate here the bills on London of Charleston Banks, drawn against shipments of cotton to Liverpool; and that in consequence of this and other like hostile demonstrations, the ordinary resources of those institutions are likely to be cut off. This, together with the failure of crops in some of the Southern States, may not unlikely compel a suspension of specie payments there, which will greatly add to the difficulty of collecting debts from that section. All this may and probably will occur, but it cannot at present produce a scarcity of money here, while all the other elements of prosperity to which we have referred, are in active operation.

Let all men of business, especially those engaged in financial operations, moderate their fears and use their influence to calm the threatened agitation.

A CITY BANKER.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Nov. 10.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 3.
Bk. of New-York	4,984,784	4,865,972	765,518	762,056
Manhattan Co.	4,818,661	4,800,234	560,104	583,311
Merchants' Bank	4,941,947	5,162,991	806,523	1,051,209
Mechanics' Bank	3,589,426	3,593,055	624,304	640,101
Union Bank	2,722,306	2,695,040	446,532	582,338
Bank of America	2,192,586	4,942,746	1,598,193	1,677,035
Phenix Bank	3,008,911	2,966,407	615,367	419,879
City Bank	2,258,239	2,184,050	558,431	353,727
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,477,955	1,479,669	135,690	165,894
Fulton Bank	1,406,476	1,411,550	294,590	220,607
Chemical Bank	2,094,674	2,018,688	1,018,656	783,389
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,160,437	2,157,528	295,877	252,505
National Bank	2,230,073	2,112,108	262,728	268,617
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,726,738	1,744,593	336,072	274,301
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	1,018,756	1,112,966	212,336	203,851
Greenwich Bank	810,590	842,324	79,270	45,656
Leather Man. Bk.	2,007,441	1,975,834	274,730	260,809
SeventhWardBk.	1,253,888	1,299,812	156,903	185,991
Bk.St.New-York.	3,586,598	3,645,245	479,472	615,572
Am.Exchange Bk	7,435,793	7,607,050	1,059,767	1,022,041
Bk. of Commerce	13,225,085	12,717,905	1,634,409	2,380,299
Broadway Bank	2,663,359	2,631,461	536,391	465,883
Ocean Bank	1,877,976	1,903,454	272,813	310,671
Mercantile Bank	2,376,304	2,510,659	311,773	365,316
Pacific Bank	1,074,721	1,062,225	195,318	200,535
Bank of Republic	3,055,181	3,084,600	393,900	1,251,170
Chatham Bank	882,925	883,362	124,024	124,087
People's Bank	713,292	713,678	1,132,164	119,718
Bank of N. Am.	1,664,727	1,703,093	202,356	280,435
Hanover Bank	1,531,823	1,550,380	136,375	115,408
Irving Bank	838,455	833,354	105,159	96,244
Metropolitan Bk.	6,945,799	7,038,478	948,130	866,251
Citizens' Bank	808,147	810,899	177,043	180,275
Nassau Bank	1,735,038	1,762,461	270,916	276,049
Market Bank	1,657,690	1,698,016	223,738	190,173
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,191,292	1,138,962	156,234	138,868
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,286,454	2,383,717	286,209	283,870
Corn Exch.Bank	1,799,516	1,776,462	196,949	190,093
Continental Bank	3,452,409	3,402,488	333,050	498,937
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,340,278	1,340,925	169,120	189,658
Oriental Bank	553,497	545,147	87,389	92,176
Marine Bank	1,014,574	1,026,930	111,390	127,717
Atlantic Bank	648,629	651,333	81,353	98,141
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,580,306	2,609,761	307,988	305,059
Park Bank	5,883,661	5,701,368	1,441,128	2,023,841
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	790,005	797,910	93,971	96,476
Grocers' Bank	587,770	580,521	112,232	120,439
North River Bk.	670,369	667,393	127,467	129,429
East River Bank	402,715	402,906	59,860	54,037
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	848,082	861,238	125,938	102,495
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	424,882	441,829	59,013	55,768
N.Y.Exch. Bank	305,092	316,074	22,063	22,736
Bull's Head Bank	561,486	536,505	46,718	52,995
N. Y. County Bk.	468,199	481,832	40,825	39,347
Total	125,636,715	125,234,584	21,125,429	22,194,982
	Increase......$402,131		Decrease......$1,069,653	

BANKS.	Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	Nov. 10.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 3.
Bk. of New-York	415,858	433,396	2,978,396	2,930,727
Manhattan Co.	308,435	294,238	2,797,216	2,830,062
Merchants' Bank	217,186	221,160	2,683,607	3,207,775
Mechanics' Bank	319,037	314,809	2,232,723	2,248,849
Union Bank	212,761	215,796	1,931,732	2,016,481
Bk. of America	148,954	148,788	3,989,281	3,879,538
Phenix Bank	160,162	159,413	1,701,819	1,571,815
City Bank	......	......	1,750,762	1,456,319
Tradesmen's Bk.	334,080	336,912	742,750	786,492
Fulton Bank	237,583	239,049	1,048,708	991,805
Chemical Bank	379,638	361,988	2,492,051	2,244,722
Merch. Exch. Bk.	136,497	130,704	1,167,163	1,144,636
National Bank	189,413	175,174	1,020,011	916,552
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	207,336	213,217	1,303,360	1,257,932
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	158,182	166,722	897,506	914,843
Greenwich Bank	165,405	166,895	536,577	548,568
Leather Man. Bk.	326,946	319,077	1,074,040	1,010,116
SeventhWardBk.	254,123	249,064	641,838	652,696
Bk.St.New-York.	271,226	250,779	1,716,199	1,700,082
Am.ExchangeBk	317,730	313,831	4,182,597	4,251,050
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	5,839,706	6,005,469
Broadway Bank	284,325	288,409	2,065,848	2,035,112
Ocean Bank	137,997	130,545	1,097,732	1,149,342
Mercantile Bank	30,282	29,429	1,584,562	1,743,092
Pacific Bank	122,896	125,044	859,551	848,911
Bk. of Republic	212,124	220,095	2,731,888	2,824,825
Chatham Bank	125,097	127,107	573,501	589,972
People's Bank	106,309	102,331	531,829	541,809
Bank of N. Am	75,874	76,054	804,311	977,116
Hanover Bank	85,346	85,883	726,048	701,042
Irving Bank	121,835	121,724	656,791	586,013
Metropolitan Bk.	246,801	242,001	4,023,874	4,005,219
Citizens' Bank	178,919	173,556	687,730	700,429
Nassau Bank	130,298	120,039	986,445	1,047,507
Market Bank	214,256	215,556	1,004,941	1,015,941
St.Nicholas Bank	92,566	95,098	720,460	658,365
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	294,732	286,475	1,137,468	1,312,913
Corn Exch.Bank	145,544	141,103	996,960	861,743
Continental Bank	211,966	211,812	1,924,853	2,008,667
Bk.of Commw'lth	297,131	297,422	952,970	969,284
Oriental Bank	108,385	106,783	397,700	405,359
Marine Bank	147,063	147,632	529,484	596,534
Atlantic Bank	92,908	92,899	355,307	380,528
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	194,890	193,455	1,560,504	1,661,602
Park Bank	177,844	177,543	5,947,523	5,851,626
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	106,779	108,643	447,307	443,173
Grocers' Bank	52,781	52,928	430,004	450,258
North RiverBank	77,228	79,769	465,558	537,22[illegible]
East River Bank	96,033	96,851	295,416	290,292
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	139,863	138,426	529,597	504,355
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	144,008	135,445	221,108	248,657
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	96,706	93,798	280,505	299,446
Bull's Head Bank	120,533	123,370	510,438	527,709
N. Y. County Bk.	86,156	87,723	359,142	358,832
Total	9,548,112	9,429,423	79,025,296	79,679,416
	Increase......$118,689		Decrease......$654,305	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 12.

Stocks weak. Pennsylvania State Fives at 94¾. Reading Railroad, 15. Morris Canal, 55. Long Island Railroad, 11¾. Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 71 bbls. Ashes, 36,543 bbls. Flour, 950 bbls. Corn Meal, 168,420 bush. Wheat, 6,980 bush. Corn, 15,402 bush. Barley, 1,473 bush. Oats, 1,221 pkgs. Provisions, and 643 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, and prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	8	8	8⅛	8¼
Middling, ℔ lb	11½	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12½	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour are eager to sell, to-day, and willing to make some concessions to buyers. The demand is good at the reduced prices. Shippers are purchasing rather freely. Freight-room is more abundant, and rates are lower and irregular. The stringency in the Money market is exercising a depressive influence on business. Sales have been reported of 21,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 37½@$5 55, mainly at $5 40@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, chiefly at $5 70@$5 75, closing with a downward tendency, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 35
Extra State	5 37½	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices. Sales since our last 1,140 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 350 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, in lots, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is decidedly lower. The stringency in the money market affects business very unfavorably, and holders seem unusually anxious to realize. The current receipts are liberal. The inquiry is mainly from shippers, and in view of the reduction in prices of Wheat and rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain,—is somewhat brisker than on Saturday. Sales have been reported of 181,000 bushels, including Canada White at $1 50; extra Canada Club at $1 29; White Western at $1 40@$1 55, mainly at $1 42@$1 50; red and amber Western, in store, at $1 35@$1 36½; red and amber Western, afloat, at $1 32@$1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 26½@$1 30, the latter an extreme rate for half a boat-load of very choice; Milwaukee Club, afloat, at $1 23½@$1 25½, and store at $1 26@$1 27; Racine Spring, at $1 23; Chicago Spring, afloat, very inferior to prime No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 16@$1 22; red State, at $1 32; white Kentucky at $1 55; and weavily, red Southern at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is less sought after and is cheaper. Sales 56,500 bushels at 68c.@69c. for mixed Western, afloat; 70c.@71c. for do., in store; and 71c. for round Yellow, afloat; 72c. for Yellow Southern, and 80c. for small lots of White Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 72c.@73c., ℔ bushel. Sales 850 bush. Barley is in request, but at irregular prices; sales have been reported of 24,500 bushels, including Canada West, on private terms; Canada East, 73c.@76c., and State at 67c.@72c. ℔ bush. Of Barley Malt, 10,000 bushels have been sold, to arrive, at 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 750 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including New ordinary to very choice at 34c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Opened tamely, but were more inquired for toward the close. Week's receipts, 22,506 hides; week's sales, 39,901 hides and 169 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 1,200 Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 24 lbs., 24½c., in bond, 6 months, usual selection; 1,782 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 24¾c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,000 Buenos Ayres, to come from Baltimore, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 743 Buenos Ayres, Kips, for Boston, 10¾ lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,250 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 Laguayra, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 2,643 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting sea damaged; 1,680 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,338 Maracaibo, 24@25 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, as they run; 2,000 Truxillo, 16 lbs., on private terms; 351 Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,300 Tampico, 21 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 238 Tampico dry salted, 30 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 200 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 835 Mexican, 22 lbs., on private terms; 417 Curaçoa, 19 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,535 Texas, 22 lbs., on private terms; 800 Western, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Southern, 16 lbs., on private terms; 28 bales Calcutta Cow, on private terms; 329 wet salted Newfoundland, 65 lbs., 8½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,700 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 Southern Slaughter, 45 lbs., 8c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Association Slaughter, 70 lbs., 9½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 800 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8¾c.@9c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 560 Country Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8¾c.@9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,600 wet salted Rio Grande Horse, 35 lbs., 9½c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 129,500 dry hides, 9,000 wet salted hides, 300 horse hides, and 240 bales East India hides.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—No important transactions have been reported. Prices are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Pitch, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, at from 39½c.@41c. ℔ gallon. Resin has been sparingly sought after, including common, at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—All descriptions are quiet to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 33,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 6,000 pieces 64x64, 5⅞c.; 4,000 pieces 60x68, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 5½c.; 3,000 pieces 60x64, 5¼c.; 8,000 pieces 60x60, 5¼c.; 5,000 pieces 56x56, 4⅞c.; 2,000 pieces 52x56, 4¾c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and at lower prices, especially for Prime. The demand has been limited. We have heard of sales of only 450 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $19@$19 12½; and Prime at $13 25@$13 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams at 10½c.@11½c., and Shoulders at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is unchanged; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and is steady; sales 250 bbls., at $6 75@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 31@$4 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 570 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6c.@7⅛c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to 21c.@21½c. ℔ gallon, closing heavily. Sales 900 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Limited engagements have been reported, to-day, at easier rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 15d.@15½d.; Corn, 14½d.@14¾d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@9-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¾d.@1d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14½d.@15½d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 15½d.@16d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ⅝c.@¾c. ℔ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

ENGINE TURNING-LATHES FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A circular lathe complete, with attachments for doing all kinds of work. Warranted in perfect order. Has been in use only one year. O. G. BENNETT, No. 6 John-st., N. Y.

COAL OILS.—120 BBLS. COAL AND PETROLIUM Refined Burning Oil, at 62½ to 72½ cents. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WM. W. MEREDITH, No. 116 Maiden-lane, near Pearl-st.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS —For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—WM. CAMPBELL, Manufacturer of the celebrated English Patent Spring Rollers, for Window Shades, removed to No. 78 Barrow-st., near Hudson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RURAL AMERICAN!

50,000 COPIES of the RURAL AMERICAN, of Utica, N. Y., will be sent FREE in December next, to farmers and others who want the best, largest, most splendid and cheapest Agricultural Family Weekly in the Union! No other paper can now compare with it in style and real value—only $1 in clubs!—25 per cent. larger than any paper of the kind! Club Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Premiums magnificent. Circulates in all the States. Vol. 6 begins Jan. 1. Send your names singly or in clubs to T. B. MINER & SON, Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.

NO. 2—WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1860-61. —No. 2 of Mme. DEMOREST'S Illustrated Quarterly Report for the Winter Fashions of 1860-61, will be ready Saturday, Nov. 15, and for sale every where; price 5c., greatly improved; will contain over 30 engravings, with illuminated cover and very full descriptions of the latest Fashions. Do not fail to see it. It is invaluable to the trade, milliners, dressmakers, mothers and the ladies generally. Sent, post-paid, on the receipt of 6 cents; yearly subscription 15 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TRAVELING AGENTS

Are paid $30 to $60 per month to canvas for the RURAL AMERICAN. Details sent in paper. Direct as above.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER.— The advertiser, who is a practical mechanic, having received a patent for an article that is in general use in every city and village in the Union, is desirous of forming a partnership with some capitalist; has no objection to a still or active partner; if active, a machinist preferred; has no objection to forming a joint-stock company, as the article will pay heavy profits. Address J. E. C., Box No. 121 Post-office, Williamsburgh.

$5,000—WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN interest in some good manufacturing business, (iron business preferred,) by a practical engineer of large experience in the construction of all kinds of machinery, and well acquainted throughout the West. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE—A BLANK BOOK manufacturing business, established for several years, well located, with good stock and salesroom, ample machinery, and every facility for manufacturing in large quantities. Address BOOKS, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MACHINERY, &c., OF the well-known manufactory of malleable iron, gas and steam fittings, at No. 142 Centre-st. Inquire as above, or at the office of the Elizabethport Manufactory Company, No. 23 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a grocery-store, doing a large business, in a fine location; must be sold soon on account of sickness. Call on the premises No. 1,262 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH INST., NEAR the corner of Henry and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 85 Summit-st.

OWNER WANTED—FOR TWO DRESSES LEFT at No. 58 West 23d-st., on the evening of the 1st inst.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Interesting Indications of the Crisis.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of this morning contains, in addition to its usual comprehensive Summary of News, foreign and domestic, a very complete representation of the condition of affairs throughout the country, as resulting from the Presidential Election. In particular, may be found a

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS

on the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and two

SERMONS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER,

on the Duty of the Citizen, in view of the crisis, as delivered last Sunday in the Plymouth Church.

Single Copies in wrappers may be had at the Counter. Price 4 cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MARBLE HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES AND FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MYSTERIES OF PARIS—WALLACE—MY WIFE'S COME.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our readers will not fail to be more and more convinced, from the perusal of our dispatches this morning, that the disunion sentiment is rapidly losing ground in the South. The more conservative portion of the population of the Slave States are at last waking up to the necessity of making some movement to stay the tide which might otherwise overwhelm them, and the result is seen in the altered tone of the advices from all quarters. At Henderson, Ky., a mass meeting was held yesterday of men of all parties, at which strong Union speeches were made by Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell men, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the abhorrence felt by all sensible people at the idea of a separation of the States. Arrangements were also made for holding a great mass meeting of the whole country at Louisville at an early day, having the same purposes in view. From Washington, we learn that it is the intention of the Administration to make no move towards coercing South Carolina, excepting in a certain contingency. She will be allowed to take any position she pleases—to suspend the Courts and to stop all the mails if she will—but not to interfere with the public revenue or to open a port. The moment this is done a man-of-war will convey a revenue officer to Charleston, to see the laws enforced. It is stated to be the purpose of Virginia to attempt the office of mediator between South Carolina and the Federal Government in case secession actually takes place, and that an effort will be made to effect a rearrangement on a basis which will prove satisfactory to all sections of the country. What the proposed basis is to be may be gathered from the dispatch of our correspondent.

By the *North American*, whose arrival at Quebec is elsewhere announced, we receive one day's later European news. The questions propounded by Austria to the Emperor of Russia at the Warsaw Conference, are published, and they amount in substance to a demand for Russian aid in the event of another war with France and Italy. The Russian answer is not given, but it is stated that an Austrian diplomatic note would soon be published giving the result. The European journals are generally unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure. Austria positively declares that her present policy is purely a defensive one, and that the concentration of troops in Venetia is only intended to repel an attack. From Italy we learn that a Sardinian flotilla had cannonaded the Royalists near Gaeta, but were interrupted by the French. The *North American* brings the intelligence of the death of Lord DUNDONALD, better known as Lord COCHRANE, in his 85th year. There was also considerable doubt as to the recovery of Sir CHARLES NAPIER from his late severe fit of Illness. Latest advices by the *North American* report the capture of the Taku forts in China by the Allies, with a loss of 400 to 500 men, and the occupation of Tien-tsin.

By the steamship *De Soto*, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, we received our correspondence from Havana to the 6th inst. There is no news of special importance. The Sugar market was very languid, and holders had reduced prices somewhat.

We have advices from Utah to the 19th of October, in a letter from our correspondent at Salt Lake City. The new Federal Judges, KINNEY and CROSBY, apparently find favor with the Mormons. Their predecessors have invariably ruled, in cases where the authorities of the General Government and the Territory came in conflict, in favor of the former, which had the effect of greatly exasperating the Saints at various times. For instance, the United States Marshal was decided to be the proper officer to execute judicial processes emanating from the Federal Judiciary, whether in the United States or Territorial cases; while the Mormons insisted that he was the proper officer only in United States cases, and that the Territorial Marshal should act in all others. This view, it is understood, has been adopted by the new Judges, and the consequence is they are received with decided marks of favor. Dr. FORNEY, the late Indian Agent in the Territory, had again arrived in Salt Lake City from the East, on business connected with his late office. He seems to have considerable difficulty in setting up the affairs of his agency. The weather continued delightful, and the sugar-cane crop was being rapidly worked up. The amount of wheat harvested in the Territory during the season is estimated as high as two millions of bushels.

Our telegrams from Washington informs us that Mr. THADDEUS HYATT yesterday had an interview with the President in reference to the sufferings of the people in Kansas, and that the latter informed Mr. HYATT that the land-sales could not be postponed in accordance with his desire, but that such was the construction of the law the actual settlers would be allowed to refile their preemption claims, and that they would not be disturbed in their possessions. The President expressed sympathy with the settlers in their present destitute condition, and headed a subscription list in their behalf with a check for $100. It is hard to forget old scores, however, and Mr. BUCHANAN could not omit the opportunity of saying that he thought some of the settlers had themselves behaved very badly.

They have another fugitive slave excitement in Chicago. A negro woman was arrested there last evening, by the United States Marshal, on the claim of STEPHEN ONEUGLAS, of Nebraska, who alleged that she was his slave. The Marshal, while taking the woman to jail, was stopped in the street by an excited crowd of negroes, who compelled him to deliver her to the city police, who lodged her in the Armory for safe keeping. The negroes express a determination that the woman shall not be taken away from the city.

The Burch divorce case was to have commenced at Naperville, Ill., yesterday, Judge SKINNER set down for the first day of the term of the Court; but although the Court met and organized, the case was not called. It is understood that a continuance will be asked for to-day on the part of Mr. BURCH, for the purpose of obtaining certain testimony. The trial is expected to last about ten days.

In the Board of Aldermen, last night, a communication was received from the Street Commissioner, announcing the expiration of his term of office, and also his "holding over" under the Charter, until the appointment of his successor. He gives a report of the condition of his Office, financially and otherwise, which we publish in full, and which will be found interesting. Alderman BRADY presented a resolution, which was adopted, concerning the difficulties between the Artisans' and the Shoe and Leather Bank, as custodians of the funds of the City, a Special Committee of three being appointed to investigate and report to the Board in matters in which the interests of the City may seem to require information. The usual weekly document of receipts and expenditures was received from the Comptroller's office. In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution by Councilman SHAW was adopted, requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the next Legislature, asking for the passage of a law authorizing the creation of a fund for paving streets and avenues with the trap block pavement. The Board accepted an invitation to attend a review of the National Guard of Boston, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in the Park.

In the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice MULLEN held in one of the "Police-Court-Clerk-Cases," that as the Metropolitan Police Act had been decided constitutional by the Court of Appeals, the action for salary of the plaintiff, an appointee of the Mayor and Aldermen, could not be sustained. In the Surrogate's Court the will of "Jim Crow Rice," *alias* THOMAS D. RICE, was admitted to probate. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge GOULD held a brief session, but adjourned without transacting any business. Several murder trials, the case of ENRIGHT for ticket swindling, and that of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company for misdemeanor, in running over a person, are on the calendar for to-day. In the General Sessions, MADALINA PEDRO, the notorious Portuguese Countess, arrested for swindling operations, was discharged. There were one conviction and one acquittal under a charge of assault, and one acquittal on an indictment for burglary. Other cases of minor importance were disposed of without jury trials.

The turn against the Money market at the close of last week, together with the political agitation at the South, affected Stocks yesterday to the extent of *five ₩ cent.* additional to the fall of Saturday. New-York Central closed at 74 ₩ cent. State Stocks were only ¼@1 ₩ cent. worse than on Saturday. Money was dearer on paper, and rather difficult to be come at by some of the Stock Brokers. Exchange fell to 107½ ₩ cent. The Bank return indicates that about a million of Gold has been sent to the relief of the Southern Exchange market, chiefly to New-Orleans. The remittances fell off yesterday, while the Government Sub-Treasury disbursed half a million of dollars.

Business was generally depressed. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Whisky were lower, and holders were eager to sell. The stringency in the money market affected trade very unfavorably. At the reduced prices shippers bought Flour and Wheat rather freely, especially in view of the increased supply of freight-room and the decline in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain. Cotton was steady, but not active. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Naval Stores, Fish and Foreign Liquors were inactive. Hay and Hops were in good demand. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Disunion Panic.

Men, after all, are very much like sheep. They go in droves, and not only follow anybody who will take the trouble to lead them, but they run, when anybody will take the trouble to scare them. A flock of sheep will leap fences, cross ditches, flounder through swamps and lose half their aggregate fleece, at the chance bark of a wretched Scotch terrier,—when they happen to be in the mood. That a crowd of brokers in Wall-street have the same habit, and obey the same impulse, our readers may satisfy themselves by taking a look at the stock sales of yesterday. That body of wise men, held by some people to be thermometers of public opinion, acted as if the world was to come to an end next week. Perhaps it will,—but we don't believe they would be the persons to find it out in advance.

There seems to be a great panic about disunion. We cannot, for the life of us, see the least foundation for it. Our Southern brethren talk loudly about secession,—but they have done little else for the last ten years, and they are doing nothing more now. People act as if disunion were mentioned now for the first time in the history of the world,—as if no Southern man had ever before breathed the faintest wish or thought of any such proceeding. Just before the election,—if brokers and their panic-stricken victims will take the trouble to remember,—there was a very general declaration on the part of the South that secession should *instantly* follow the election of LINCOLN. We took it for granted that if these threats were to be executed, Fort Moultrie would be seized within twelve hours after the receipt of the election news, and that the soil of every seceding State would bristle with bayonets. Yet a week has elapsed and not a solitary practical step has been taken towards disunion. Even South Carolina has ventured no further than to call a State Convention,—and that, too, is a month off;—and this has created such a panic among her own people as to compel the suspension of specie payments by her Banks. One United States Senator has resigned, and half a dozen are candidates for his place. A Federal Judge has left the Bench,—a Collector has ceased to draw his salary,—but the people request the Federal Postmaster to retain his place, as they still desire to receive the Federal mails. That's the upshot of disunion in South Carolina up to this time,—and South Carolina leads the seceding host!

In Georgia Senator TOOMBS resigns his seat—after March 4th! IVERSON'S term expires then also. There's talk in the Legislature of taxing Northern goods,—and a public meeting in Augusta—numbering a hundred or two persons, without property, position or influence, have resolved to raise a million of dollars to arm the State! That's all that has been done in Georgia,—though a good deal more has been said. But from all the indications of public sentiment in the State, there is no reason to doubt that *three-fourths* of the people will put an extinguisher upon the whole disunion project the moment it takes any shape tangible enough to be got at.

In Alabama—Mr. YANCEY's State—the Governor has decided not even *to issue the call* for a State Convention until after the electoral votes have been counted—which will be in February! The Legislature has taken not a single step towards disunion, while public meetings are held to resist payment of taxes levied last Winter to arm the State.

This is all that disunion amounts to, thus far, in the whole South. Not a single Federal law has been resisted. Not a solitary fort has been seized. Not a vessel has attempted to leave a Southern port without a proper clearance,—nor one to enter without paying Federal duties. The whole machinery of the Federal Government goes on in every Southern State, precisely as usual. True, there is a great deal of talk,—a great many resolutions,—a great many very violent and very foolish speeches:—but what of that? Was there ever a time of excitement when there were not? Talking never dissolved a Government. Resolutions are perfectly harmless. If nothing more is done than this towards dissolution, we shall "keep step to the music of the Union" for a long time to come.

The simple truth is, the movement in the South is much less formidable than it threatened to be before the election. The only danger to which the Union was ever exposed was from some sudden movement, some hasty act of rash men, which should commit the South to action. Nothing of this sort has been done. The danger of it is well-nigh passed. The States which intend to secede, also intend to do it deliberately. The whole movement will resolve itself into a Convention of the Southern States, and when that meets, the Union is safe. The whole subject must then be discussed in all its bearings, and such a discussion can have but one result.

Why not let South Carolina Secede?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of a few gentlemen at the residence of one who (with his forefathers) has always been a Democrat, it was unanimously agreed that it would be much better for this country to let South Carolina go peaceably out of this Union, with, however, the distinct understanding that she *forever stays out*, and never makes an application to be readmitted; and also that she be allowed to go on the most liberal terms, each gentleman present having expressed a willingness to give liberally from his own private purse, if necessary, to secure such a result.

And this feeling was not from any hostility to South Carolina, or her people, or her institutions, but to get rid of the eternal noise and trouble her *politicians* give this country.

A State (the same number of whose white population might be taken from the City of New-York without hardly being missed) makes more trouble and noise in this Confederacy than all the other States together.

We say, *in the name of common sense*, let her go on her own terms—but *never let her come back.*

AN OLD WHIG.

This communication expresses the feeling of thousands, of all parties, on this subject. The whole country would feel relieved if South Carolina could be translated out of this Federal vale of tears into some region of solitary sovereignty, where she would have none to molest or make her afraid. But the trouble in the case is, it can't be done. We can no more let her go out of the Union than she can go out of her own accord. The Constitution imposes upon the Federal Government duties towards the States as well as upon the States duties towards the Federal Government. Both are obligatory, and neither can be shaken off by either party. They are embodied in *laws*, of the most sacred and solemn character, and while those laws exist they must be enforced.

There are just two ways in which secession or disunion can be effected;—one is by Revolution, which involves war as a matter of course; and the other is by an *amendment of the Constitution*. As that instrument now stands, peaceful secession is impossible,—not because it would contravene any specific provision or prohibition which it contains, but because it would abrogate and emasculate the entire Constitution. For if one State can secede peacefully, another may—and *all* may. One may go because her slave property is not protected; another because her cotton manufactures are not protected; a third because the national debt weighs too heavily upon her,—and so forth. For any reason they may choose to allege, or for no reason at all, all the States would be at perfect liberty to sever the bonds which hold them together, and dissolve the Union into its original elements. This is absurd. No construction of the Constitution which permits such a proceeding has any basis in common sense.

Nor is there any more wisdom in the suggestion, that South Carolina may secede, *if the other States assent*. It is not a case for assent, or for the action of the other States at all. It is simply a case of obedience and disobedience to a fundamental law. The Constitution imposes certain obligations upon all the States, and all the people of the Union. Obedience to the laws of Congress is among these obligations. Secession is simply a refusal to obey those laws. It may not take that form at the outset,—but it must come to that in the end. South Carolina may resolve upon secession,—may declare herself out of the Union,—may withdraw her Senators and Representatives from Congress,—refuse to permit her citizens to be Postmasters, Collectors, Marshals, or Federal Judges, and ignore utterly in words the authority of the Federal Government, without nullifying *in act* any Federal law. So long as she confines herself to these demonstrations, the Federal authority may not be called on to exercise coercion. To that extent she may be permitted to "secede." But secession in this form is a mere phrase. The time must come when it will take the shape of resistance to Federal law: and then the Federal Government can no longer ignore or assent to her recusancy. If her troops seize upon Fort Moultrie, for example, they will be seizing Federal property, and the Federal Government must resist the robbery and regain possession. If her merchants refuse to pay duties on imported goods, those goods must be seized and held by the Federal Government as security for the satisfaction of Federal law. If a vessel leaves Charleston without a proper clearance from Federal authority, she may be seized by any Power as an unauthorized cruiser on the high seas, and forfeited as lawful prize.

It is said, to be sure, that South Carolina will stipulate with England or France that Charleston shall be a free port. But neither England nor France, nor any other Power, will treat with South Carolina, or hold with her any diplomatic intercourse whatever, until her independent, national existence shall have been established and formally recognized by the leading nations of the earth. When Texas revolted from Mexico, no nation could hold terms with her until her independence had been recognized by other Powers. It was not until after the decisive battle of San Jacinto that even the United States were prepared to hold intercourse with her as an independent Sovereignty. No nation on earth would recognize or respect the flag of South Carolina on the high seas, until her independent existence as a nation had been conceded by the Federal Government of the Union, or established against that Government by force of arms.

This is one way in which South Carolina can get out of the Union,—but it is not likely to be peaceful. The other is by an *amendment of the Constitution*. That instrument provides fully and carefully for its own amendment. If any State is dissatisfied with its provisions in any particular, it may seek to change them. If South Carolina desires liberty of secession, let her propose an amendment of the Constitution to that effect. The Fifth Article provides fully for such contingencies. It defines the steps by which such amendments may be sought. Let South Carolina avail herself of this provision. Let her demand that Congress shall propose amendments, permitting her to withdraw from the Union. She will find plenty of support in all sections,—and we have very little doubt that three-fourths of the States would, with the utmost alacrity, give it their votes, and thus secure its adoption. Such a mode of seceding would take some time,—but not half as much as the only other mode open for her adoption. She will find it much easier to secure an amendment of the Constitution, than to accomplish her object by revolution.

But in one way or the other, she must seek secession if she seeks it at all. Her talk about peaceful secession under the Constitution, is blatant nonsense. Possibly through the imbecility or criminal complicity of this Administration, she might be tolerated in such a proceeding. But this would be only a temporary respite. Whenever the Federal Government should fall into the hands of men who recognize the obligation of an oath, she would be held to her allegiance. Nothing but a change of the Constitution, or a conquest of her independence in the field, can achieve her independence.

The Street Department.

Last evening Street Commissioner SMITH announced to the Board of Aldermen the expiration of his official term, and that he now only awaits the appointment of his successor to hand over the Street Department, with all its books, papers and accounts in good order, to whomsoever shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen in his stead. This is far more of a loss to the City than to the officer who ceases to be her servant; but we have faith that for some weeks to come—possibly for some months—the Mayor and Board of Aldermen may fail to come to any mutual understanding as to the person who shall succeed Capt. SMITH in control of the Street Department.

Unless strong public rumor be altogether astray as to the Mayor's intentions with regard to this office, Mr. HENRY WOOD—formerly manager of a band of minstrels, and brother to the Mayor—is the person to whom we must look as our future Street Commissioner, contingent on his being able to "make it all right" with the Board of Aldermen. We know that Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, the tobacconist, and Supervisor JOHN R. BRIGGS, have both strong hopes of being the lucky men; but both, in that opinion which forms the atmosphere of the City Hall, are doomed to disappointment.

It is not likely that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD will take any serious steps towards the appointment of Mr. HENRY WOOD until after the December election. The Mayor is a shrewd man, and is anxious, above all other things, to secure a Board of Aldermen of his own way of thinking. By pleading to his adherents that the present Board is against confirming any nomination he might make for the office of Street Commissioner, the very strongest possible inducement is held out to all who have been promised places in the Street Department under the next *régime*, to work for the success of Mr. WOOD's Aldermanic nominees. Those who have been so promised probably embrace six or seven thousand; and as there are only, at the very outside, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty places to be given away in the entire Department,—an immediate appointment of Mr. HENRY WOOD, or any other nominee from the same quarter, would be likely to result in arraying against the Mayor next December, many thousands of those who are at present his most energetic and hopeful supporters. It is easy to feed and retain men on promise, while performance continues manifestly impossible; but once let the opportunity of fulfilment pass without bringing the pledged reward, and wolves are not more savage than the grand army of "the cheated" will become. Street Commissioner SMITH's head is therefore safe until after next December election. That some name certain to be rejected, and sent in for that purpose, may be laid before the Aldermen by the Mayor, we hold to be quite probable; but the real nominee, in whose behalf he Board of Aldermen are to be previously "made all right," will certainly not be heard of until after the charter election.

THE ENLARGED BATTERY—A PAIR OF LAWLESS SQUATTERS.—For many years the citizens of New-York have lived under the delusion that the Battery was public property, and that the cession of that once beautiful spot to the City by the Legislature was a valid grant. Recent events, however, which have transpired, would fairly lead to the inference that there must be some flaw in the title under which the City claims ownership. Not many weeks since we recorded the action of the the Common Council granting to GEORGE LAW the privilege of constructing a bulkhead north of pier No. 1 East River, to correspond with the enlargement of the Battery, and as a consideration for the enormous expense which such a work would entail upon that public-spirited citizen, they kindly added the grant of a perpetual ferry franchise to and from Staten Island, which franchise, by the way, Mr. LAW had enjoyed gratuitously for many years. Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller, notwithstanding his ardent admiration of Mr. LAW'S desire to advance the interests of the City, could not find any Law which warranted the donation of such a privilege, slight as it was, and he took the only means at his command to remedy the error into which our municipal Solons had fallen; he closed up the "right of way" to the ferry by means of heavy stone posts and iron chains. Nothing daunted Mr. LAW procured from Mr. VANDERBILT the right of way to his own ferry-boats across the property owned by Mr. V., and the ferry continues to run.

Mr. VANDERBILT has, however, entirely eclipsed his great cotemporary and rival. He has not wasted any money, but assuming that he has as good a right to the public domain as any other citizen who pays taxes, he has taken possession of his share, without troubling himself to consult or purchase the municipal authorities. A few days since laborers were observed engaged in laying a block for a pier-head, about two hundred feet south of Pier No. 1, North River, and about the same distance from the line of the enlarged Battery, and so rapidly did the work progress, that by Saturday the block was laid, and piles were on the ground ready for the construction of the pier. Of course, no one knew who was constructing this addition to our City's wharf accommodation; but, at length, it reached the ears of the Comptroller, and measures were at once taken to eject the great squatter from the public domain.

Yesterday, accordingly, the appearance of matters was somewhat changed. The Pilot Commissioners, who had addressed the Attorney-General of the State with reference to the encroachments upon the vested rights of the City, received a reply authorizing them to prosecute the Commodore in the name of the State—to demand an immediate removal of the obstructions which he placed in the harbor, and to exact a penalty of $25 for every day during which such obstructions remained. Owing to the energetic measures taken by the Pilot Commissioners, it is not improbable that Mr. VANDERBILT may be called upon to remove the obstructions which he has placed in our harbor without color of law.

It is not too much to say that this act on the part of the great Commodore is almost unparalleled in its impudence. New-York has so long been ruled by those wonderful men, LAW and VANDERBILT, that many begin to have doubts whether they, and not the City, are the owners of the water-fronts and ferry franchises. Mr. LAW enjoys two ferry monopolies for which he pays no rent, and Mr. VANDERBILT now desires to erect on the public domain wharf accommodations for his steamships, without so much "as by your leave."

The unwritten history of this Battery enlargement, if made public, would expose a series of frauds and corruptions which should make New-Yorkers blush for their City. A contract without surety, payments to the amount of over seventy thousand dollars for work never performed—a delay of years beyond the time fixed for the completion of the work; and now a new contract is to be entered into to renew the same operations,—the discovery having just been made, after the lapse of years, that the former one was illegal, and that the work proposed to be done under it has never been performed!

An Aldermanic Wit.

The solemn duty has devolved on us of praising a member of the Board of Aldermen. Fully alive as we are to all the ridicule—all the suspicion—which must attend such a step, we can only nerve ourselves to the performance of the task by an earnest conviction of its justice.

Let us say then, at once, that we regard Alderman BRADY as deserving well of the public for the motion made by him last night to have a Special Committee appointed, with power to investigate and report "all necessary information connected with the custody and safe keeping of the City funds, the amount of interest paid thereon by the institution in which such City funds are deposited, together with such other information as, in the opinion of such Committee, the interests of the City or the public may seem to require."

This resolution is not only admirable in object, but most sarcastically brilliant and witty in its wording. The Committee, forsooth, is to report the "amount of interest" paid to the City by the "institution" in which our public funds are now deposited! Could any irony be more effective, or any sarcasm more clearly suggest the painful probability under which we labor of losing both interest and principal at one fell swoop?

It is very true that at the time of the present Chamberlain's appointment, Mayor WOOD gave the Board of Aldermen to understand that Mr. PLATT would pay interest to the City for the use of its funds in helping to prop up the falling fortunes of a Bank which has since come to grief, despite this aid. The City was only too glad to save its principal—if it has saved it—out of the sudden collapse which overtook that particular "institution;" and hence the delicate poignancy of Alderman BRADY'S wit.

Again, what satire can be more bitter or discriminating, than is conveyed in that disjunctive conjunction which the resolution places between "the interests of the City *or* the public?" Here, by the touch of a master-hand, the natural relationship of the "public" as the plundered, to the "City," meaning the City officials, as the plunderers, is at once revealed and absolutely laid bare in eight very simple words! Why does not BRADY quit politics and court the favors of the satiric muse? Not ARISTOPHANES in all his glory could have surpassed the flashing irony of that suggestion relative to the payment of "interest" to the City by whatever "institution" may now have charge of that pecuniary Arab—the Public Purse.

Unlike all other moneys which have their own strong abiding places, fastened with grim bars and subject to a thousand precautions,—"the City deposits," says Alderman BRADY'S preamble, "have been transferred from one Banking-house to another," until it has now become a matter of mere conjecture as to whether they are tenement-lodgers by the week in the Park Bank, or have been sent for a month to nurse in the Bank of the State of New-York? These deposits, as pictured by the Aldermanic bard, are less happy than the foxes, less happy than the birds of the air. Our public money has now a run for its life to escape the collapse of one "institution," and is afterwards kept on the wing for weeks in search of an "institution" that will consent to take it in and do for it. We take off our best hat to Alderman BRADY, and hail him as the great satirist of the Common Council.

A POCO-CURANTE PRESIDENT.—Washington correspondents agree in representing Mr. BUCHANAN as indifferent to the fact that Federal law has ceased to be administered in South Carolina. "If," we are told, "South Carolina does not desire the Federal Courts, the President thinks no one should complain." On this point, as on some others, people will be met with who dissent from the Administration view. Those, for instance, whose bills upon South Carolina Banks and merchants have returned protested, may fairly complain if they are precluded from the only medium of collection which, in the actual condition of things, can be made available. It is needless to say that to sue upon such claims in the local courts, would subject the litigant to personal hazard, uncompensated by any possibility of success. The United States District Court is the only tribunal accessible; and if, Judge MCGRATH having declared that court finally closed, the President does not reopen it, he will exhibit an indifference to two or three provisions of the Constitution, remarkable even in that Old Public Functionary. One collector, we are informed, returned yesterday to this City with $700,000 of bills due from South Carolinians, not a dollar of which could be had. If the holders of these obligations be appealed to, we suspect the President will find a strong disposition to complain, if there be no judicial authority maintained to aid in their enforcement. Or has Mr. BUCHANAN, from long habit, come to think that any state of things satisfactory to the South, should be acquiesced in everywhere?

A PLEASANT GATHERING.—Prof. CHARLIER had a very large and pleasant gathering of his pupils and their parents at his house in East Twenty-fourth-street on Friday evening. It was in celebration of his wife's birthday, and in accordance with his annual custom. Over a hundred boys were present, and everything went off with great *éclat*. A distribution of gifts, over four hundred in number, and many of them very handsome and valuable, by a lottery in which there were no blanks, formed a somewhat noisy but very agreeable feature of the evening. This was followed by an elegant and bountiful supper. The lads of the school showed their appreciation of their teacher's attentions by the present of a very elegant opera cloak to Mrs. CHARLIER. Prof. CHARLIER is a very successful and popular teacher, and has one of the most flourishing schools in the City.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT QUEBEC.

The Bombardment of Gaeta Prevented by the French.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Design and Failure of the Warsaw Conferences.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Capture of the Taku Forts by the Allies.

DEATH OF LORD DUNDONALD.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool Nov. 1, *viâ* Londonderry 2d, arrived at this port at 6.30 P. M. of Sunday.

The Cunard Company announce the recommencement of their fortnight screw line to New-York on Tuesday, the 27th November.

The *Kina* has been sold.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at Cowes on the 1st.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on the 1st.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

On the 27th the Sardinian flotilla cannonaded the Royalists near Gaeta. The French Admiral dispatched a frigate to stop the firing. Admiral BERGANO retired and returned to Naples, expressing regret at the conduct of the French.

There was nothing as to VICTOR EMANUEL'S visit to Naples.

It was denied that Austria had informed the European Cabinets of her intention to send an ultimatum to Turin. On the contrary, she had reiterated her assurance of pursuing a purely defensive policy.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts, on the authority of an official dispatch, that VICTOR EMANUEL was to immediately bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by GARIBALDI'S troops.

It was reported that King VICTOR EMANUEL would confer on GARIBALDI the title of Prince CALIFINI, with an income of 3,000 lire, and would decorate him with the Order of the Annunciation.

LAMORICIERE had been created a Roman noble, and a medal struck in his honor.

TURIN, Friday.

Admiral PERSANO had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists near Gaeta.

The news of a mysterious expedition under Gen. TURR, has been declared a pure invention.

VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI, whose operations were combined, were preparing for battle.

FRANCE.

Formidable naval and military preparations were going on, and some writers construe the recent council of war at St. Cloud as a palpable indication of an eventual campaign. The Emperor, on the 31st, reviewed 20,000 men near Paris, bivouacking, and all the proceedings of a regular campaign were represented.

The Bourse on the 31st was firmer. Rentes advanced ¼c., closing at 69f. 25c.

Prince METTERNICH and Baron HUBNER were received by the Emperor on the 28th.

Very active warlike preparations were going forward in France, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs had pronounced against France taking part in any new conflict between Sardinia and Austria.

Prince METTERNICH had explained to the French Government the present policy of Austria. Internal reforms would be carried out in all sincerity; and, as regards external matters, she will maintain her line of defensive policy. The present armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than for repelling any attack.

Austria considers the assembling of Congress useless, unless the great Powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which there is little likelihood.

It was reported that the Austrian Envoys had notified the Emperor that unless the warlike preparations of Piedmont were discontinued, and the Hungarian Legion disbanded, Austria would immediately commence hostilities.

Five hundred of the Irish Papal Brigade had passed through France *en route* for Ireland.

Judicial proceedings had been instituted against the *Opinion Nationale* for the publication of false news.

The London *Daily News*, of the 31st, says the Emperor of the French has placed four ships of the line before Gaeta with orders to prevent an attack on that fortress by Admiral PERSANO, and if necessary to sink his ships under these circumstances.

Admiral PERSANO will take no part in the approaching siege of Gaeta. The *Daily News* denounces this as direct intervention by France, and says Europe must not be allowed to remain a victim to all this mystery and repeated surprises.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

Count RECHBERG had given explanation to the Diplomatic corps relative to the Warsaw interview.

Austria put the three following questions to Russia:

Will your Government recognize the facts which have been, or may be, accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter supported by another great power, what would be their attitude in the event of another war, and its being transferred to German territory?

What would Prussia do?

The answers are not given, but Count RECHBERG stated that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives abroad, giving the results.

The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says, at Warsaw not the slightest demonstration was made to the French programme.

LONDON, Friday.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna supplies information as to what passed at the Conference. The monarchs and their ministers had several interviews, but did little more than exchange opinion concerning the state of Europe, which was drawn up but not signed, because the sovereigns and their ministers could not come to an understanding on several matters of importance. GORTSCHAKOFF failed to convince the Russian and the Austrian statesmen that it would be advantageous to all parties if the treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision. Russia is exceedingly desirous of regaining her position on the Danube, and doing away with the neutrality of the Black Sea. It is related that GORTSCHAKOFF and RECHBERG had an altercation at the very first interview.

LATEST.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the Sovereigns at Warsaw united in promising assistance to Austria if she were attacked by Piedmont.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The steamer *Condua*, which was conveying overdue China mails, met with an accident to her shaft.

The China mails are not yet received, but the following details had come to hand of the taking of the Taku Forts. The Northern Forts were captured after three hours' fighting, and the others surrendered. The Allies lost 400 killed and wounded. They occupied Tien-Tien. The Ambassadors were there, and would soon proceed for Peking with a cavalry escort.

The rebels had withdrawn from Shanghai.

The *Times* trusts that the telegram had brought

false news, and that Lord ELGIN is not going to Peking without an army, as that is exactly the opposite of what he should do to obtain a permanent peace. Nothing more is necessary than that Peking should know that England has an arm long enough to reach her and chastise any breach of faith. So long as the Emperor believes his capital out of reach, so long will be care little what treaties he may sign to remove any immediate pressure. The *Times* hopes therefore that the Ambassadors, with the magnificent army which they have at their command, will make their appearance at Peking, accompanied by a force sufficient to make such impression on the Imperial mind as to render any Chinese expeditions unnecessary for many years to come.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Dundonald died in London Oct. 31, aged 85.

Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER had been seized with sudden and severe illness, and there was considerable anxiety as to his recovery.

Parliament had been further prorogued from the 6th of November to Jan. 3.

RAREY had given at the Crystal Palace a farewell demonstration prior to his departure for the United States.

RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia was dead.

POLAND.

The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while ALEXANDER was at Warsaw, that his Majesty was unable to conceal the vexation he felt.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'DONNELL in the Cortez, on the 29th, reiterated that Spain had resolved to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy. He also protested against the doubts expressed of the loyalty of NAPOLEON towards the Spanish Government; but that Spain was resolved to preserve a strict neutrality in the affairs of Italy.

Marshal O'DONNELL announced in the Senate that ROSAS would proceed to Rome on a mission.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

The *Times* was still without comment on French intervention at Gaeta, and the Paris journals have not yet adverted to the subject.

The *Times* considers that unless some unforeseen event changes the fortunes of war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon sovereign from Gaeta.

A Naples letter of the 27th says that GAVAZZI was to preach his first sermon in the principal church of the Jesuits.

The *Times* asserts that Austria can scarcely even now make up her mind that the game is lost in Italy. No doubt had the northern potentates shown her more active sympathy, and had her diplomacy been more of a success, she would have done some desperate deed.

Brazil and River Plate mails have arrived. News mostly anticipated. Hides were dull. The wool crop promised well. Freights low. Exchange 66¼@67. At Bahai the stock of sugars was nearly exhausted; sales unimportant. Cotton—No sales for exportation. Exchange 26¾. At Pernambuco the entries of the new crop of sugar were trifling. Cotton—No change in value. Freights dull for want of produce. Exchange 25½@26. At Rio Janeiro coffee was firmer at an advance of 50 to 100 reis; demand for superior good. Exchange 27 to 27¼.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says the Government has contracted with private shipbuilders for the immediate construction of 150 iron-cased steam gunboats, to mount a single rifle in the bows and have a small draft of water.

Captains in the French mercantile marine have been informed, by circulars from the Minister of Marine, that in the event of war they will be taken into the service as second lieutenants. As the proposition has given dissatisfaction, it is said that it will be proposed to give them a pension.

It is reported that Mr. WHITWORTH has contracted to supply the French with any number of his rifles at £4 each.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2.

The *Times'* City Article, dated Thursday evening, says: The Bank Court, to-day, made no alteration in the rate of discount, but further withdrawals of gold continue. It is believed that an upward movement must be expected in the course of a week or fortnight. The news from China, to-day, is favorable to the general prospects of the market, so that any rise that may be adopted is not likely to be followed by the necessity of further steps in the same direction. The Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The Paris Bourse was also closed, in consequence of the festival of All Saints. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank was £50,000.

China telegrams received yesterday, *via* Trieste, state that an early submission was expected. The settlement of silk amounted to 8,000 bales.

The public sales of tea yesterday went off in most cases at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the three days, including Wednesday, were 65,000 bales, including 36,000 bales to speculators and exporters. There has been an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb. The late news from America caused the rise in quotations. There is a large speculative inquiry, and the market closes with an upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for cotton goods being quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day about 12,000 bales; market very firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are generally steady and quiet. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: FLOUR opened dull with quotations barely maintained, but closed firm at 30s.@32s. WHEAT quiet and firm; Red Western 11s.6d.@12s.4d.; Southern 12s.6d.@13s.; White 12s.9d.@14s. CORN opened quiet, but closed with more firmness; Mixed 38s.9d.@39s.; Yellow 39s.39s.6d.; White 40s.@45s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS are quiet. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others, report: Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 63. Tallow steady at 57s.@57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR buoyant. RICE firm. COFFEE quiet. ASHES quiet, for both Pots and Pearls, at 28s. 9d.@29s. ROSIN steady; Common, 5s. 5d.@5s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 31s. 6d.@32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR buoyant at an advance of 6d.@1s. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW firmer at 60s. LINSEED OIL 30s.

The money market is generally unchanged. Consols close at 92⅞@93 for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 21 discount; New-York Central Railroad Shares, 81½; Erie Shares, 39.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* is not yet published, but the following figures are official. Sales of the week 111,000 bales, including 46,000 to speculators, and 10,000 to exporters. The lower qualities have improved ⅛d., and in some cases ⅜d. ℔ lb.; fair and middling qualities have advanced ⅛d.@¼d. The upper grades have advanced least. Stock in port 668,-000 bales, of which 512,000 are American. The official quotations are not procurable.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

The Breadstuffs market opens quiet but steady. CORN firm: yellow 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

LONDON, Friday—Consuls 92⅞@93.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL—Friday.

An average attendance of the trade. WHEAT in good consumptive demand at Tuesday's extreme rates. Flour steady at previous prices. INDIAN CORN strong and improved 3c.@6d. ℔ quarter; no good offering under 48s.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Supply of foreign grain moderate. Weather dry and cold. English and Foreign WHEAT sold pretty well at Monday's prices. Floating cargoes were off at full rates, and if sellers would only yield a little, the coast would soon be clear. FLOUR sold fully as well. Indian CORN up to 48s. OATS 6d. dearer.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Dundonald.

The death of Lord DUNDONALD is announced this morning in our European news. Few men have had so eventful a career, and have been permitted to reach the advanced age of 85 years. The deceased, THOMAS COCHRANE, tenth Earl of Dundonald, and better known to fame as Lord COCHRANE, went to sea in 1793, and in 1795 fought his first action with the French, whom be defeated off the North American coast. In 1799, as commander of a party sent to relieve the *Lady Nelson* cutter, then surrounded and attacked off Cabritta Point by several French privateers and Spanish gun-boats, he displayed that desperate gallantry for which he became remarkable in after life. In 1800 he captured the French 74-gun frigate *Le Généreux*, and was appointed her acting captain. Thence he was promoted Commander of the sloop-of-war *Speedy*, and during the ten months that he held this appointment he took 14 of the enemy's vessels. On the 8th of August, 1801, Lord COCHRANE received his commission as Post-Captain. The *Speedy* herself ultimately fell into the hands of a French 74-gun frigate, but during the action Lord COCHRANE displayed such conspicuous courage that the conqueror refused to accept his sword, requesting him to wear what he had so nobly used. During the next five years Lord COCHRANE distinguished himself in a variety of ways. Among the Spanish prizes that he captured was one from the La Plata, with nearly a million in specie. He destroyed the semaphores along the French coast, carried by storm the battery at Pointe l'Equilon, and during January, 1807—some days short of a month—he took and destroyed fifteen of the enemy's ships. In 1808 Lord COCHRANE coöperated with the Spanish patriots of Catalonia, against NAPOLEON, and was engaged in many brilliant enterprises on shore and at sea. In April, 1809, he was selected, from his daring intrepidity, to command a fleet of fire-ships intended for the destruction of the French fleet, then lying at anchor and blockaded by Lord GAMBIER, in the Basque Roads. On the night of the 11th of that month he went on board one of the explosion ships containing 1,500 barrels of gunpowder, and performed the hazardous service confided to him most effectually. For this act he received the Knighthood of the Bath. At this time the illustrious sailor was member of Parliament for Honiton. It is to his political course and his continued opposition of the Ministry, that the ruin of his own prospects of promotion is, in the first instance, attributed. His stock-jobbing operations, in 1814, did him more serious injury. Early in that year a false report was circulated that NAPOLEON had fallen, on which the funds suddenly rose, and Lord COCHRANE and several of his friends sold out to a large amount. He was tried and found guilty of being implicated in the fraud, and was sentenced to a heavy fine, a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. He was also deprived of the Order of the Bath, of his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. The sentence to the pillory was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him for their representative, and, under circumstances of extraordinary daring, he broke out of prison and reappeared in his place in Parliament. In 1818 Lord COCHRANE accepted the command of the Chilian fleet, and mainly contributed to the success of the Chilian war of independence. The cutting out of the *Esmeralda* from the guns of the Castle of Callao, has always been regarded as one of his most celebrated exploits. In 1823, Lord COCHRANE gave his services to Brazil, and was appointed by the Emperor to the command of the Brazilian fleet, and created Marquis of Maranham. In 1827 and 1828 he served in Greece. In 1830 he was reinstated in his rank in the British Navy, and in 1847 the Order of the Bath was restored to him. He became Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1841, of the White in 1851, and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1854. Lord COCHRANE was the possessor of various foreign orders of merit and distinction. As a scientific man his reputation stood high, and the projectile which he invented for blowing up fleets, is said to be overwhelmingly destructive. A pamphlet written by the Earl, entitled "Observations on Naval Affairs," attracted considerable attention at the time of its publication. Lord DUNDONALD was engaged, at the time of his death, in writing his personal memoirs. Two volumes have already appeared, and it is to be hoped that the others are sufficiently advanced for publication.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from New-Mexico—The Operations Against the Indians—Military Matters—The Suffering in Kansas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The War Department is in receipt of heavy mails from New-Mexico and the Department of the West, but the news has been already received and published. The three columns sent out against the Comanches and other hostile Indians had been forced in by the approach of Winter, and operations had ceased.

Col. SUMNER, being relieved by Gen. HARNEY, is granted four months' leave of absence.

Lieut. SWEITZER, First Dragoons, takes temporary charge of the rendezvous for the mounted service in New-York—Lieut. OGLE, now in charge, being ordered to report under arrest at Carlisle Barracks.

Major MYER, Signal Officer, is a member of Col. FAUNTLEROY'S Staff, Department of New-Mexico.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The President to-day informed THADDEUS HYATT that the land sales in Kansas could not be postponed, but that such was the construction of the law, that actual settlers would be allowed to refile their preemption claims, and should not be disturbed in their possessions. The President said some of the settlers acted very badly, but they were, nevertheless, human beings, and should be relieved and protected. He gave credence to Mr. HYATT'S representations as to their sufferings, and said he would appeal to Congress in their behalf. As an earnest of his sympathy, the President headed a subscription-list with a check for $100.

A portion of the money seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO, a short time ago, from the conducta to Tampico, is on the way to New-York for the purchase of arms and ammunition through the same party, who, for the last two years, has been sending similar supplies to the Liberal army.

From Pike's Peak.

OMAHA, N. T., Monday, Nov. 12.

The Denver Mail coach, with seven passengers and $8,432 in gold dust, and $9,000 in the hands of passengers, passed here Saturday evening.

The snow at the Upper-Platte crossing is reported to be from seven to twelve inches deep.

An extra coach arrived here at noon to-day, with seven passengers, through from Denver in five days.

Denver dates are to the 6th inst.

Miners are generally going into Winter quarters in the towns.

W. P. MCCLURE, charged with an attempt to kill a Mr. GOLDRIN, had submitted to the city authorities, and was to have his trial on the 7th.

The weather in the mountains is reported cold, with considerable snow.

This coach brings no mail or express.

From Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos 9th, has arrived. Spoke steamer *Star of the South* 10th, with 900 United States recruits, from New-York for Cavallo. On the Rio Grande business was stiller, and the second crop was in.

The Indians were ravaging Northern Mexico.

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

Considerable excitement was caused here to-night by the arrest, by the United States Marshal, of a negro woman named ELIZA, who escaped from Nebraska City, N. T., a short time since. The woman was claimed by STEPHEN T. KUNCKLES, of Nebraska. The Marshal, in taking the woman to jail, was stopped in the street by an excited crowd of negroes, and was compelled to give the woman to the city police, who lodged her in the Armory for safe keeping. An effort will be made in the morning to take her to Springfield, for examination before Commissioner CORNEAU. The streets in the vicinity of the Armory are crowded with negroes and some white persons, in a high state of excitement, who declare their intention to prevent the woman being taken away from the city.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPIERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 12.

Although the Burch divorce case was set for the first day of the term, which commences to-day, nothing was done.

The Court simply organized its Grand Jury, and read the docket of cases. To-morrow it is understood the counsel for Mr. BURCH will move for a continuance on the ground of a desire to show up the character of certain witnesses whose depositions against the chastity of Mr. BURCH have been taken in St. Louis. The friends of Mr. BURCH say they will be able to demonstrate the existence of the greatest and most atrocious conspiracy against him that it is possible to conceive of.

Mrs. BURCH'S party declare that in unveiling the acts of her husband they are only exposing the hidden deformity of a monster.

Feeling runs high.

The regular panel for a Jury is already here, and is composed principally of farmers.

The trial, when it commences, will probably last ten days.

The Recent Lake Disasters.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *J. H. Drake*, owned in Chicago, ran into the pier last night and carried the lighthouse completely away, and sunk across the channel, completely blocking the harbor up.

The propeller *Cushman*, in endeavoring to enter the harbor, ran into the schooner *Industry*, which was lying at the West Pier, cutting her in two. The propeller was slightly injured.

OAKVILLE, C. W., Monday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Great Western* was got off to-day; the *Antelope*, *Brainard* and *Gem*, are still aground, but not much injured yet; the steam-tug *Paige*, from Oswego, is here to assist. The schooner *Paragon* is still ashore at Niagara, C. W., in two feet of water, leaking badly. The schooner *Berlin* is still ashore at Wellington Square, with no immediate prospect of getting her off.

Another Boiler Explosion.

OMAHA, N. T., Monday, Nov. 12.

The boiler in DAVIS' steam saw-mill, situated in the south part of the city, exploded this afternoon, completely demolishing the building, killing the engineer, named BENJ. KIRKPATRICK, and injuring two others. Mr. KIRKPATRICK leaves no family. Mr. THOMAS DAVIS, the owner of the mill, and a workman named LEFFNER, are seriously scalded, but it is hoped both will recover. The mill is a total wreck. The boiler was thrown a distance of 150 feet. Loss, $3,500; no insurance.

The Recent Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 12.

The remains of Mr. CARLAND and two female servants have been taken from the ruins of the Clarendon Hotel. Search for others has been discontinued, as no one else is missing. The full extent of the loss of life by this fire, as far as known, is four persons.

Additional Election Returns.

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Alexandria *Gazette* has returns from 141 counties. BELL gains 14,158; BRECKINRIDGE, 9,067.

TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

Texas gives a large majority for BRECKINRIDGE.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Nov. 12.

Complete returns from the territorial election for member of the House of Representatives, show a large Republican majority.

Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd last evening, assembled in honor of LINCOLN'S election. The streets were illuminated, and salutes fired, and the Wide-Awakes paraded with full ranks.

Aid for the Kansas Sufferers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Nov. 12.

There was a large and spirited meeting here to-night to inaugurate measures for relieving the people suffering from famine in Kansas. Gov. SPRAGUE presided. Several speeches were made, and a handsome sum was subscribed.

From the Arctic Expedition.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

Dr. LONGSHOW, who went out with Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition, has returned. He left the explorers frozen in the ice, where they expected to remain till June next. All well and hopeful.

Condition of the Canadian Banks.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The official statement of the Canadian Banks for October shows an increase in circulatoin over the corresponding period of last year of two million dollars.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VISIT OF PHILADELPHIA AUTHORITIES TO WITNESS STREET-CLEANING BY MACHINES.—A delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of a Select Committee of nine members of the Common Council, the Chief Commissioner of Highways, and his two Assistant Commissioners, the Chairman and Committee of Highways, together with several members of both Boards of the Common Council, visited New-York on last Friday, for the purpose of investigating the subject of cleaning streets by street-cleaning machines. Notwithstanding the storm on Friday night, the entire delegation were out at a late hour, witnessing the practical working of the machines on Broadway. At their request the machines were operated upon a few blocks of cobble-stone pavement, being the pavement in use in Philadelphia. The merits of the machines were freely discussed, several of the party expressed their agreeable surprise, having had no idea that the machines had power or capacity to sweep such mud and slush as they were then doing. The inclemency of the weather prevented their stay to witness an extended trial. As it was, they got a thorough soaking from the rain, which fell in torrents during the whole time. On Saturday morning they called upon the Mayor, who gave them some information in regard to our municipal affairs and the subject under consideration. At the Mayor's suggestion they called upon City Inspector Col. DELAVAN. During the conference with that gentleman, the present or old plan of cleaning streets, &c., was regarded as a costly farce, unworthy of such cities as New-York and Philadelphia. Col. DELAVAN furnished the Committee with a variety of useful information in respect to the sanitary regulations of New-York. In reference to the sweeping machines, the City Inspector freely declared his opinion of their usefulness and economy. In the afternoon the Committee visited the stables in Twenty-eighth-street, and thoroughly inspected the machines, two of which were operated before them at their desire on Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The work was done quickly and thoroughly. The gentlemen returned home by the 6 P. M. train on Saturday.

BETRAYAL OF FIVE-SCORE WOMEN.—ESCAPE OF THE DECEIVER.—Considerable interest was excited yesterday morning at the Detective Police office by the appearance of nine damsels fair—some in high glee and more in great anger—who had come to demand reparation and justice. Each of them had been betrayed, they said—as well as over a hundred other confiding maids—by one Prof. DOWNING, of No. 54 East Broadway, who had lately been advertising to teach the lucrative "art of changing common photographs and lithographs into oil-paintings on glass," for the small sum of $5 paid in advance for each pupil. Last week the Professor formed a class, numbering over a hundred members, who had been attracted by his alluring offers, and the introductory lectures, explanatory of his process, were given. So far everything was satisfactory to the class, and yesterday morning they repaired to the "rooms" to hear the third lecture in the course. But a surprise was in store for them. The Professor had dishonored his obligations and fled, his doors were locked, and his halls deserted. The fair ones were justly indignant, and nine "representative women" appointed themselves a committee to lay their grievances before the Police. Sergeant DICKSON, to whom the appeal for redress was made, assured the complainants that measures should be adopted to bring their betrayer to justice, and a description of his appearance was taken to be forwarded to the Police of the Eastern cities, in which direction he is supposed to have departed. From information subsequently obtained, it appeared that on Saturday last the Professor took into partnership a Mr. J. ARMAND, of No. 63 Duane-street, who paid $200 in gold for a share in the business. Of course he makes another victim. The net result of the swindler's operations for a week is supposed to be $1,000.

THE CASE OF POISONING AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—JOHN JENKINS, CHARLES BROWN and JOHN KEIGER, the three men who were apprehended on Saturday night, charged with having attempted to poison Capt. ISAAC GILLY, a patient at the New-York Hospital, by mixing croton oil liniment with his food, were yesterday taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, for examination. Depositions were made by Dr. SAMUEL S. HARRIS, House Surgeon at the Hospital; MARY REYNOLDS, one of the nurses; and JOHN RAY, her assistant, as well as by Detectives MCDOUGALL and BENNETT. The testimony of these witnesses corroborates the statement of the case, which has already been published in the TIMES. Mrs. REYNOLDS avers that on Saturday, at dinner time, JENKINS, who was assisting at the table, pointed to a plate and inquired "if that was the plate for that Yankee near the door." She answered "Yes; it makes no difference which plate you give him." A few minutes later, when the patients were coming in to dinner, she observed JENKINS put something into a bowl of soup which stood on the table where the Captain was to take his position, and stir it up with a spoon. In doing so he spilled some of the soup upon the tablecloth, and having been rebuked for carelessness he caught up the bowl, upon which an oily substance was apparent, and threw the contents into the slop-pail. At tea-time, Capt. GILLY partook heartily of milk, which was subsequently ascertained to have been mixed with a large quantity of croton oil liniment. The accused were committed to prison pending further developments. Capt. GILLY still remains in a precarious condition, his symptoms presenting no more favorable appearance than at first.

THE STUMP AND ONE OF ITS SPROUTS.—The lecture of Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, before the Young People's Christian Association of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, was well attended, last evening, despite the somewhat unpromising appearance of the weather. Mr. MILBURN has an extended reputation as a lecturer, and crowds invariably go out to hear the blind man eloquent. The subject of his lecture, last evening, was "The Stump and One of its Sprouts." Mr. MILBURN dug the stump and its origin from obscurity, and elevated it to an eminent place among the "institutions" of the country. The particular sprout to which the better half of the lecture was devoted was the popular lecturer. As might be expected, the conclusions which Mr. MILLBURN drew as to the durability and usefulness of this particular sprout, were favorable in the extreme. The audience seemed to concur with him in opinion, for they certainly listened to the lecture very attentively.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The lecture on "Social Responsibilities" by JOHN B. GOUGH, listened to by a large and attentive audience, was but another presentation in attractive garb of the orator's well-known temperance views. We have frequently given our impressions of Mr. GOUGH'S style of speech and action. His audience, as usual, was carried away, and at the close, on the suggestion of Mr. WM. E. DODGE, resolved itself into an organization, to be known as the "Metropolitan Temperance League," and chose the following officers: President, Eleazer Parmley; Vice-President, F. W. Ballard; Secretary, Austin Abbott; Treasurer, John Falkener; Executive Committee, R. N. McCurdy, Richard C. McCormick, and others.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Rev. JAMES C. FLETCHER for a long time a resident of Brazil, is announced to deliver to-morrow evening a lecture on the resources of the Empire and the working of its Government. Mr. FLETCHER, who is the author of *Brazil and the Brazilians*, lectures by special invitation from many distinguished citizens, and will doubtless be welcomed by a large audience.

CARELESSNESS WITH CAMPHENE—ANOTHER VICTIM.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at No. 484 Seventh-avenue, upon the body of CATHARINE MULHOLLAND, an Irish girl, 26 years of age, who died on Sunday evening in consequence of burns received ten days previously. From the testimony of her mother it appeared that deceased threw some camphene into a stove and set fire to it for the purpose of making a blaze to light a candle. The bottle containing the fluid burst in her hands and her dress was soon in a blaze. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY—ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the St. Nicholas Society was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. There was a very large attendance of members, and the election resulted in the choice of the following officers, most of whom, including the President, are the same as last year: President—HAMILTON FISH; First Vice-President—Judge Roosevelt; Second Vice-President—John Van Buren; Third Vice-President—J. Romeyn Brodhead; Fourth Vice-President—Chas. R. Swords; Treasurer—Wm. M. Vermilyea; Secretary—R. S. Mount, Jr.; Assistant Secretary—Worthington Romeyn. The Board of Managers (twelve in number) are the same as last year, with the exception of Dr. Jacob Harsen in place of Jas. H. Kipp, deceased. Rev. Drs. Thos. D. Vermilyea and Wm. L. Johnson were elected chaplains, and Drs. Wood and Beadle physicians, with Drs. Francis and Anderson consulting physicians.

BILLIARDS AND THE LADIES.—Monsieur BERGER gave an exhibition yesterday afternoon before a large party of ladies and gentlemen. In addition to his own extraordinary performances, he played a game of 100 points with DUDLEY KAVANAGH, and beat him 53 points. He also played a game of 50 points with Mr. PHELAN, and beat him 20 points. The exhibition and games were played on a new French carom table, which has been made by PHELAN & COLLENDER, after the model of Mr. BERGER'S table. He will visit Boston on Monday next.

EXPRESS TRAINS TO ALBANY AND THE WEST.—Six fast trains are now running on the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad daily. Connections are made with the New-York Central, and passengers are taken through to the principal Western, North-western and Southwestern cities. New and comfortable cars have been provided for the trains, and great improvements have been made upon the line. The expresses leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and the mail train at 10 A. M.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A young colored woman, named ANN SEGAR, was admitted to the New-York Hospital on Sunday evening in a bad condition, from the effects of a large dose of laudanum which she had taken with the idea of ending her life. Deceased had been in depressed spirits for some time. Her recovery is doubtful.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The entire gallery of paintings and engravings of the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, Esq., is to be sold this evening, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers, at the National Academy of Design, corner of Tenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

City Guard Artillery Target Practice at Fort Hamilton.

The New-York City Guard, commanded by Capt. M. LOVELL, went to Fort Hamilton yesterday for the purpose of target firing with sea coast artillery. The excursion was made on the ferry boat *Peconic*, which had been generously furnished for the occasion, free of charge, by the Union Ferry Company. Among the invited guests were Brig. Gen. HALL, Maj. J. C. BURNHAM, C. P. SMITH, Esq., President Union Ferry Co., Col. BOSTWICK, of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. LANSING, N. Y. S. M., Col. SWEENY and Scargt. JOHNS, U. S. A., J. M. B. LOVELL of Savannah, Ga., Hon. Mr. TOWNSEND and many other distinguished military gentlemen. The Guard numbered about fifty-six muskets, and were accompanied by Dodworth's full military band. On arriving at Fort Hamilton it was found that the greater portion of the target, which lay at a distance of over a mile from the shore, had been cut away during the morning by a schooner, leaving merely a low black line on the water which was illy adapted for the purposes intended. It was resolved, however, to use this, and seven of the heavy barbette guns of the fort, thirty-two pounders, were at once manned and prepared for action. Four rounds of seven guns each were fired. In the first round, the best shots fired were the first and fourth, each of which, it was judged, struck within fifty or sixty feet of the mark. The second shot was also a fair one, and all were excellent line shots. In the second round, the first two shots fired each struck the target, cutting it loose from its moorings and starting it floating down the Bay. The sixth was a fair shot, but all the others in this round were very wild. In the third round, the sixth gun again fired a good shot, but the target was moving so rapidly now that great difficulty was experienced in getting it in range, and all the others in this round were wild. In the fourth and last round the best shots were the third, fourth, and seventh, which struck, as near as could be judged, at a distance of from 50 to 100 feet from the mark. The target had now floated so far down as to be out of the range of the guns, and the firing was stopped. The gunners of the two guns which struck the target were Messrs. C. HUBBARD and L. BURKE. The gunner of No. 6, which also did some very fair shooting, was Dr. MCNEIL. The officers of the Fort who were present admitted that the firing was generally much better than that of the regular soldiers. On the return to the City a bountiful collation was set out, and after it had been disposed of speeches were made, songs sung, etc., until the boat landed at the foot of Wall-street, whence the Guard proceeded to their Armory.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES	"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
BROWN'S TROCHES	☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Moore's Rural American is now taking the lead in the Agricultural Press, being the largest, most elegant, cheapest and most valuable weekly of the kind in the United States. See advertisement of it.

Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!
We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.
We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

No. 13 Beekman-st.—For sale, to let or lease—This elegant six-story brown-stone house, built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for any business. Basement and sub-cellar very light and dry. LOT FULL SIZE. The corner building adjoining, fronting, also, Nassau-st., which is yielding a large interest, and considered one of the most eligible corners in the City, can be had in connection with the Beekman-st. store, by any capitalists or Company, if desired, to whom it will be made an object. Also for sale, the lot and building NO. 11 READE-ST., 25 feet front by half the block to Chambers-st. For further particulars, inquire of
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and White-st.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,
Ask especial attention to their
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
for these
THREE REASONS.
It is
UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY, FRESH IN STYLE,
and has
NO RIVAL IN CHEAPNESS!
P. S.—Call and see the new styles of Overcoats, Business Clothing, Traveling and Sporting Suits, Dress Suits, &c., &c.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Who will Suffer?—When Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment will immediately cure Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts, Burns, &c. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

Just received, per last steamer, a large as-sortment of Este's Cork-Sole Boots and Slippers. Also, warm velvet fur Boots and Over-Shoes.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale Prices by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WARREN—MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. H. F. Roberts, Mr. HENRY WARREN to Miss KATE MCLAUGHLIN, all of this City.

DIED.

COLLIER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 12, DANIEL S. COLLIER, aged 57 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 West 13th st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

DUNNEL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 10, of diphtheria, ELLEN BERRY, daughter of Dr. Henry G. and Anna M. N. Dunnel, aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on this (*Tuesday*) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 51 St. Marks place, without further invitation.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 12, CHARLES FRANKLIN, son of Abraham A. and Margaret Ackerman, aged 2 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WOOD.—In Huntington, L. I., on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 10, ELIZA S., wife of Wm. W. Wood, and daughter of Henry Scudder, in the 41st year of her age.

BUSH.—In Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, DANIEL BUSH, formerly of this City, aged 52 years.

HOWARD.—On Monday, Nov. 12, EMILY FREEMAN, daughter of the late Henry Howard, of Astoria, aged 1 year.

CURTIS.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 9, WILLIAM H. CURTIS, aged 56 years.

Thus has passed away one of the noblest and gentlest spirits that ever dwelt on earth. Amid all the varied relations of life, and he sustained them all, he was a model and example; in the performance of all the duties of life, even unto the least, he was never excelled, and in that great work of charity, which consists in promoting the welfare and happiness of others, almost regardless of one's own—even tried by that hard standard—he was not found wanting, but had won universal favor and esteem wherever known. In the very prime of his existence, he has been stricken down: the many years, that in the course of nature would remain, have been snatched away; and yet so unruffled had been his stream of life, so constantly had the pleasant voice of welcome fell upon his ear, so invariably had gladdened eyes met his coming, that probably but few, at the close of their career, could be said to have enjoyed so large a measure of happiness. That large loving heart is stilled in death; those orbs, from which were reflected only the good within, are forever eclipsed; but, at the household altar of his home, in the circle of his relatives and friends, and wherever known, his memory will be cherished, with that veneration, love and esteem, which are the sure reward of a blameless and unselfish life.

A. T. C.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's New Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.
A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be seen at the old establishment of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 539, Nov. 12, 1860.
77, 28, 57, 26, 65, 9, 58, 48, 25, 70, 29, 50, 1, 17.
Class No. 540, Nov. 12, 1860.
52, 23, 9, 73, 65, 4, 1, 26, 27, 15, 36, 19, 69.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 12, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON.
JOSEPH SEAL.
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
In order to reduce our Winter goods, we are now offering them in our Retail Department at the
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
Furnishing a favorable opportunity for the purchase of good and reliable articles in this line at low prices.
C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 403 Broadway.

NEW BOOKS.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
HOME BALLADS AND POEMS.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.
Embracing all Mr. WHITTIER'S later Poems.
1 vol. muslin. 75 cents.
II.
LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA,
AS REPRESENTED IN THE FINE ARTS.
BY MRS. JAMIESON.
Corrected and enlarged edition, with fine steel portrait of Mrs. JAMESEN.
1 vol. in blue and gold. 75 cents.
No. 135 WASHINGTON-ST., Boston.

MRS. ANNA S. STEPHENS.
THE GOLD BRICK,
BY
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
will be ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
on Thursday next!
100,000 copies extra of
THE GOLD BRICK
will be printed to meet the great demand which
THE GOLD BRICK
is creating.
Mrs. Stephens assures us that
THE GOLD BRICK
will be the best serial she has ever written.
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS
has had it in contemplation for some years to write
THE GOLD BRICK,
and the publishers of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
rejoice in the fact that they have the privilege of placing
THE GOLD BRICK
before their readers.
As
THE GOLD BRICK
will create a greater excitement than any story that has been published for years, News Agents are pouring in their orders for
THE GOLD BRICK,
and the million are waiting impatiently for
THE GOLD BRICK,
which will be ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
If they do not leave their orders with the various News Agents, they will be disappointed.
Everybody must be on the lookout for
THE GREATEST STORY
Ever written, by
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
ENTITLED
THE GOLD BRICK,
which will be ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
For sale everywhere.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
Wholesale Agents.
SPECIMEN NUMBER SENT FREE.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

GOLD
AND
SILVER
Bought by J. C. ALLEN, No. 443 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER.
For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

BIRDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.
ALL PHYSICIANS
know the wonderful pain-subduing virtues of Arnica. No plant on earth, no mineral under the earth can compare with it in healing and cooling properties.
BIRDSALL'S LINIMENT
contains the most effective and potent preparation of the plant that chemical science has ever produced, combined with extracts from other healing herbs of almost equal efficacy. The proprietor guarantees, under the penalty of returning the purchase money of the article, that it will give immediate relief in Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Spasms, Sore Breasts, Pains in the Limbs, Side, Chest and Back; Sprains, Bruises, Cramps, Chilblains, and other external disorders and injuries. Price 25 cents. No. 34 Beekman-st.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York.
P. & R. FRENCH.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT'S
KENTUCKY, SALT RIVER, BOURBON
WHISKY DISTILLERIES.
Address S. T. SUIT,
Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky.

EVEN THOSE WHO ARE IN THE ENJOYMENT of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the Bitters is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another for any of the ailments which the Hostetter Bitters profess to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

REV. DR. BELLOWS WILL LECTURE before the New-York City Teachers' Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*Education—its Diversities of Method and Unity of Purpose.* Cards of admission can be obtained gratis of the officers of the Association.
HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President.
THOS. F. HARRISON, Chairman of Ex. Com.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA AT AUCTION.—The attention of the public is respectfully called to the advertisement of above in another column.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS.
MAGENTA, FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO,
And all other
FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FASHIONABLE SHADES,
and
RICH PARIS SILKS,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY KIND,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin.,)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee.

355 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
OF
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION AND FROM AUCTION,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
viz.:
Silks, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At less than Half the Cost of Importation!
OTTOMAN VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, &c.,
At less than Cost of Importation.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMELS HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other desirable shawls,
GREATLY UNDER COST.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
In great variety,
At Less than Manufacturers' Prices!
MOURNING GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Greatly Reduced.
STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN FRENCH MERINOS,
Velours,
Poplin Reps,
Delaines,
Cashmeres, &c., &c.
From recent auction sales,
And below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, at
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.
Just received
Also a superb assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Embracing the latest Paris novelties.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer some of the Greatest bargains in
SILKS, at 4s., 6s., 7s. and 8s,
All cost almost 30 per cent. more than the prices now asked.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS,
Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations,
AT RETAIL.
Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5.
From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8.
From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $15.
The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham
and
Muslin Curtains,
Will be sold at a reduction of
25 per cent.
A few soiled and auction Curtains,
Very low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway,
Have made
A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
of their very heavy stock
OF
RICH LACES
AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
RETAIL.
In connection with our usual large stock of Curtains and Coverings,
On MONDAY
We shall exhibit a line of entirely new design, and very beautiful, in
BROCATELLES,
and
COTTELLINES,
for curtains.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED.
BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

Chantilly Points.	Pt. Gauze Sets.
Chantilly Veils.	Pt. de Venize Sets.
Chantilly Flounces.	Pt. de Barcelone Sets.

COLLARS, BARBES CAPES, COIFFURES of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES and styles, all of which we offer at prices to secure immediate sale.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers.
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 36-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

FLOWERS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway, New-York.
Flowers, Head-dresses, Coiffures, &c., &c., from Duties, of Paris, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY. 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS
OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS, &c., &c.,
Made after the
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
And trimmed in the most elegant manner
FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS,
MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c.,
Below usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

The STYLE OF CLOAKS for the CITY OF PARIS being now fully established, we shall be
PREPARED TO SHOW OUR CUSTOMERS
On MONDAY, Nov. 12,
ORIGINALS and COPIES
OF ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED,
which have been
RECEIVED BY US PER LATE STEAMERS.

ALL ORIGINALS of IMPORTED CLOAKS WE OFFER AT COST.
Copies and others by our own designers, and comprising
A SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
IN
SILK,
CLOTH
and VELVET,
Will be offered by us at RETAIL from this date, and during the season,
AT OUR LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
LADIES will please notice that being large and exclusive dealers in Cloaks and Shawls, our stock is necessarily at all times fresh, and always of the newest.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

359. MAGENTA BROCATELS 359.
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to Order by the Best Upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
FOR
STORES,
CHURCHES and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
KELTY'S
359. BROADWAY. **359.**

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Nov. 12,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, AND GLOVES,
At a great sacrifice on cost.
For convenience, they will be removed to their Retail Department.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS,
Marseilles Quilts,
Counterpanes and Comforters,
Lace and Muslin Draperies,
and Curtains,
Sheeting and Pillow-Casings,
Now offered at a large reduction in prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Adriatic*, a magnificent assortment of
NEW SILKS,
OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We have always very desirable bargains at this season.
To offer to our Retail Trade, in

Napkins,	Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,	Doylies.
Blankets,	Quilts,
Table Covers,	Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths.	Towelings,

And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, to furnish a house or hotel.

BONNETS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway, New-York.
Bonnets from Alexandrine Gauze, just received by the steamer *Illinois*.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, A Protestant German woman, honest and obliging; must be a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 105 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 3.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A MIDDLE-aged woman, who is tidy, orderly and economical in her habits, and thoroughly qualified to take the management of a gentleman's household where the family is small; none need apply but those producing first-class City references as to general character and capabilities. Address H. O. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO WEST FOR THE Winter, a faithful, reliable, experienced woman, to take care of an infant. Those having good recommendations may apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—DRY GOODS SALESMEN wanted by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

WAITERS.—WANTED, TWO MEN WAITERS for private families; must be clean and tidy and well recommended. Apply at the Broadway Employment Institution, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.
JOHN G. I. ACKERMAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER FOR A MACHINE shop, 2 clerks, 1 bar-keeper, 3 porters, 3 men to drive horses and carts, 6 men for steamers, 4 boys for trades and stores, 4 girls to travel, a stewardess for a steamer. Call at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG-STORE—ONE REsiding in the neighborhood preferred; from 15 to 18 years of age. Apply to S. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SOBER AND industrious man and wife, to take charge of a small farm, a short distance from the City; references required. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 303 Bleecker-st.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining an occupation as daily governess in some private family; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; salary moderate; pupils not to exceed 12 years of age. Address F. H., or call at Howe's confectionary store, corner 46th-st. and 7th-av.

A COLLEGE PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, TO take charge of one of the very best Academies in New-York State, a Principal of experience and reputation, (Presbyterian preferred;) salary from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Address, with reference, A. F., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE ASSISTANT in a select boarding school for boys. Apply by letter, state qualifications, salary expected, and a communicant of what church. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J. N. B.—Two more pupils can be accommodated in above school.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boy's boarding-school. Location on the Hudson, within an hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VISITING governess has the hours from 9 to 12 unoccupied. Terms $50 per quarter for English and music. French, Spanish and drawing if required. Best references. Address M. R. S., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO TEACH the English branches and the rudiments of French and music, in a family or in a school; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Box No. 3,103 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation in a family or school to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and music; best of testimonials given. Address D. R. S., Post-office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY DEsires a situation as nursery governess. Address TEACHER, No. [illegible] Amity-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid, a situation in a first-class family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the children, or fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or to wait on ladies and sew; best of City reference from their last situations. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small, private family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a small, private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; has two years' good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the waiting, or to mind children and to do plain sewing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted as chambermaid or child's nurse for a smart, neat and very respectable girl; is a nice sewer, fond of children and willing to make herself useful; is a very smart waiter girl; wages about $5 a month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; has excellent references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or general houseworker; no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 392 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by respectable young woman as chambermaid or seamstress; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 9th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress in a small private family; can give good references. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen at No. 166 Orchard-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can give good reference where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 38 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 9th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SOber, faithful woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; is a neat sewer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable person to take charge of an infant from its birth, and will travel with a lady; also, a situation wanted by a first-class waitress, or will go as chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st., a few doors from 2d-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable American woman, to take charge of one child and do light chamberwork or plain sewing. The best reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 21st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 364 9th-st., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, who is capable of filling the situation that she applies for, and has suited some of the best families in the City; and is also a first-rate baker, and has good City reference, or can see the lady that she lived with last. Call at No. 65 Avenue B, between 4th and 5th sts., in the rear house, for two days, if not engaged. Can make good soups.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference; notes, or applications, addressed to A. W., No. 155 21st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be punctually attended to, and can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands all kinds of game, pastry and jellies, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to take a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., west side, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as a very excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent references as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 493 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the store next to the druggist's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but a private family who resides a short distance in the country, and is willing to pay good wages. Apply for two days at No. 149 Grand-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable experienced woman in a private family as cook; is a good smart baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place; call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as experienced cook; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived over eight years. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands both English and American cooking; has lived five years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 3d-av., corner of 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, desserts, &c. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 32 East 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference; no objection to City or country; Staten Island preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 1st-av., corner of 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has lived in first-class families several years, from whom she has reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; would assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at the corner of 31st-st. and 6th-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; is a first-rate cook and willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., front room, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as competent cook, and to assist in the washing, or can take a first-class laundress' place; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st. City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has 5 years' City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at 232 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th av.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A GERMAN PROTestant young woman desires a situation as first-rate meat and pastry cook. No objection to assist in laundry work if required; knows her business in all its branches, and is obliging and willing to please employer in every respect. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—FIVE very respectable German girls want situations in gentlemen's families; two sisters—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other one as chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing; also, the three others would like to be employed as chambermaids, nurses, or for sewing, &c. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A highly-respectable Protestant girl, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class laundress and chambermaid; is competent for any of the above capacities. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, for a good, faithful girl, who is a very good cook and a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent references from the last gentleman's family she served; is not so particular about high wages as a good place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes an engagement to go out by the week or day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 113 West-15th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good taithful domestic (for the City or country,) as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references.

AS GOOD COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation; is an excellent baker; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMMRICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, to superintend the household duties of a gentleman's family; she can give the best testimonials from families where she has lived for the last seven years. Address E. A., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American lady of middle age, who is careful and industrious; understands cooking and baking; is accustomed to keep house for gentlemen, or would take a situation as nurse to an invalid. The best of City references given. Apply at 30 Delancey-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st.; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days, at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and assist in washing, or as waitress and chambermaid; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS—WANTED, A SITUATION AS laundress by one who thoroughly understands her business, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 714 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; or can do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of reference can be seen. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; also understands fluting; best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 193 East 14th-st., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 2½ 6th-st. Inquire for 3 days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as first-class laundress; good City references. Can be seen at 118 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE by a Protestant English woman; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; best of City reference; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent infant's nurse; can do family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near the corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress and chambermaid and do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived the last five years. Call at No. 64 West 30th-st., for two days—third floor, front rooms.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference; seven years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear room, No. 7.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS DEsirous of a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting children's clothes and is a good operator on a sewing machine; would take charge of children, or do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Address M. T. Y., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, cloaks and basques; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; she can come well recommended as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 234 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; she has no objection to assist in the care of children; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 238 1st-av., near 14th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and also would do chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at M. A. Ennever's fancy-store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young girl in a private family; is capable of taking charge of the dining-room and silver. Refers to her present employer. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 15.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as first-class waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av.; best City reference.

AS WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY A thorough waitress, a situation in a private family or private boarding house, to take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Also, a cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, and fancy dishes; wages $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS WET-NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a most excellent and healthy nurse, (milk five months old,) with the very best recommendation from an old employer, at whose residence she can be seen, for two days, No. 360 West 23d-st.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN a family; for more particulars, address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 26 East 20th-st., or inquire personally at the same place on Tuesday or Friday, from 10 to 12, A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE BY A young lady who has attended in a gentleman's furnishing goods and fancy store for five years. Can be seen till engaged at No. 266½ Bowery. Good reference given.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED as barkeeper in a hotel, or as clerk in a wine-store, by an honest, steady, attentive man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address G. T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 30, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires an engagement; satisfactory City references can be given; has had experience in manufacturing, commission, coal and hardware business. Address, for five days, A., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a store; has been in a gentleman's furnishing and fancy store for five years. Can give good reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 266½ Bowery.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, active young man, in a store, or as light porter; is well acquainted with the City, and willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference furnished. Address S. T. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant single Englishman a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; has long experience in England and this country in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; his reference is unexceptionable from Europe, and can produce the best of City reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in this City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store. Address J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man as coachman, who truly understands the care and treatment of horses; best of references, also, to his late employer, who has sent his horses to the country. Address DALY, No. 75 Murray-st., or No. 10 West 39th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to be useful to his employer; has good reference. Address D. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an English Protestant, single man, to go in the country, who thoroughly understands his business; has satisfactory references. Address S. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety, and can be recommended as such by his late employers. Address COACHMAN, Box 196 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; has lived with his last employer six years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address JAMES, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman, or coachman and gardener; has no objection to the country; can have a good recommendation from his last employer, with whom he lived two years. Address or call FRANCIS, 336 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman or gardener, by a steady, sober and industrious man, and who is capable of taking charge of greenhouse and grapery; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce the best of reference. Address for one week, J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady young man, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; he is a careful hand over horses, and a good, steady driver; will assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by an honest, sober, steady young German; he is a careful driver, can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; can be seen for two days at Mr. Disny's harness store, No. 125 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man a situation as coachman or groom; good references given. Call or address D. G., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in C. Waters' harness-store.

AS EXPRESS DRIVER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young man who has driven an express wagon for the last seven years in this City; would go as coachman or groom and take care of a small garden if required; is a good and careful driver, and knows the City perfectly. Address M. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation on a farm; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest, has had six years' experience in this country; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address O. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as farmer and plain gardener, or would make himself useful; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would take charge of the dairy and poultry; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country by a married German man who understands vegetable and flower gardening; can take care of a green-house; also understands farming, and would have no objection of taking charge of a farm; he can give satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address for 4 days GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation, by a young German who understands his business well and has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 159 3d-st., in the cigar-store.

AS LAWYER'S CLERK—TO LAWYERS.—Wanted, a situation as clerk in a law office; can take charge of the real estate department; for capability and usefulness he refers to his present employers, with whom he has been for the past eight years. Address A. B., Box No. 1,518, Post-office, New-York.

AS MANAGER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as manager in a cotton-mill, spinning medium counts. Address W. S., Post-office, Williams Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A GENtleman of middle age, who has had much experience in business matters, and who, in connection with other duties, would take charge of a set of books and conduct the correspondence, wants a situation as superintendent in an establishment in or out of the City, where his services would be useful and reasonably compensated. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 2,417 Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man; understands his business; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to any part of the country; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, M. E., Taylor's store, Clinton-place, near 6th-av., or drug-store corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family or where he can make himself generally useful; has no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, or till engaged, at No. 203 3d-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A STEADY REspectable man, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference given; is a single man, and has no objections to go in the country. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, for two days.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—I WANT A situation, can write rapidly and well, assist in keeping books, collect, attend to correspondence, general office business, &c; have had many years experience as superintendent at a salary ranging from $800 to $1,800 per annum; am willing to engage in a strictly legitimate business of any kind, for which I am qualified, at a salary of $7 to $10 per week, until it appears that my services are worth more. Can satisfy any reasonable party of my integrity, and my ability to perform what I agree to undertake. Best City references given. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS printer wants employment in some country printing office, where he will have a permanent situation. He has been accustomed to newspaper, job and press-work. Address PRINTER, No. 674 4th-st., N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES a situation in some mercantile house; he thoroughly understands the routine of an office, &c.; good, plain writer; the best of references given. Address, J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP, BOTH male and female, of every capacity; women for day and job work. At TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st. Call and see. No humbug here.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st

T. G. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed their office to No. 13 Bond-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Branch office at residence, No. 150 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of obtaining washing at home; she has lived in respectable families; has the best reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible], front basement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first-class accommodations, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of adults, residing on 4th-st., near Broadway; unexceptionable reference required. Direct to A. M., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, with name and address.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO room together, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and enjoy the comforts of a home, by addressing HOME, Station E, New-York Post-office, 8th-av. Terms $9 per week, including gas and fire. References given and required. Location, 24th-st., near 7th-av.

BOARDING.—THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN may find pleasant single rooms, containing gas and Croton water, with good board, at a reasonable price, in a pleasant location in West 14th-st., by addressing a line to C. K. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can find a desirable suite of rooms, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—FOR GENTLEMEN, AT NO. 306 Wesley-place, half minute's walk east of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Family private. Terms low; a very desirable home.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for families or single gentlemen may be obtained by calling at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 84 9th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY HANDsome best parlor, with small room adjoining, also a large room (front) on third floor, would be let with good board. The house contains the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Apply at No. 141 Montague st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain pleasant board and room on second story in a private family, only eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton Ferries, by applying at No. 26 Harrison-st., near Clinton. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY residing in Brooklyn in the vicinity of Fort Greene, between Myrtle and Fulton avs., would take two or three gentlemen to board. Address W. R., Box 102 *Times* Office.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO OR three families, and three or four gentlemen, can be accommodated with suites and single rooms on second and third floors; the houses are new, and newly furnished, and delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Private table, if desired. References exchanged.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV., BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.—Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen wishing board at *table d'hote*. Private tables and meals *à la carte* as heretofore.

$1 PER WEEK.—A SMALL FURNISHED front room, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, will be let to a non-smoking single gentleman keeping regular hours; or a back room for 80 cents per week. Location, South 3d-st., near 10th. Address X. C. W., Box. No. 138 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs. H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., CORNER WARREN, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable suite on the first floor; also, a pleasant room on the third floor, which will be vacant in a few days, to rent for the Winter, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required.

APARTMENT WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN residing a short distance from the City, for occasional use, furnished, without board, near the 5th-av. A private family preferred, to whom it would be no great inconvenience. Address F., Box No. 1,737 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONVEnient to the ferries, in a first-class house containing modern improvements, by a family with two children attending school. Best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, HOME, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be found, west of Broadway and between 19th and 30th sts. Address S. W. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENtleman, private family preferred, between 2d and 4th avs., and 13th and 20th sts. Dinner at 6½. Will furnish their own rooms. Terms must be moderate. Address Box 3,160, Post-office.

GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES returning to the City for the Winter, may find elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, with private table, or board in the family. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 58 East 28th-st.

PARLORS AND BEDROOMS—COMMUNICATing, and single rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished, to let at very reasonable prices, with or without board, at No. 736 and 734 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, board in exchange for lessons on piano, music, singing and the German language, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address W. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife and a single gentleman. Address, stating location, J. A. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY BE OBTAINED at No. 38 University-place, with or without partial board.

INSTRUCTION.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen for the Winter Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of NOVEMBER. Circulars may be obtained at the principal Bookstores of the City, or by addressing MRS. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. S. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. VIGUIET DE MONTEIL WISHES to form a ladies' class for conversation and reading in the French language, twice a week, at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st. For terms and particulars apply as above. Private lessons.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

GREEN-TURTLE DINNER.—A GRAND Turtle Feast will be had on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at John Wilson's Cottage, corner 51st-st. and 8th-av., from 12 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Soup and steaks prepared by, and for the benefit of, R. C. MONTGOMERY and W. P. DENMAN, Ex-Presidents of Hoboken Turtle Club. Tickets $1 each; can be had at John Wilson's Cottage, corner of 51st-st. and 8th-av.; JOHN KELLY'S, No. 288 Hudson-st.; and of ISAAC MORAN, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF THE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE

CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av.:

The collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntingdon, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity.

MOST OF THE MODERN PAINTINGS WERE PAINTED TO ORDER FOR THE LATE Mr. LEUPP, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE IN SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery is open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, daily, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—(100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.

This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family; contains gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture in satin, rosewood tables, marble-top; mahogany dining-room furniture in velvet, walnut and oak buffets, walnut extension tables, library table and desk, sofas, arm-chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, wardrobes Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camelias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. A. Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. The attention of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the elegant paintings and engravings of the late Charles M. Leupp, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M. at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising rosewood piano, mahogany sofas, bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, velvet and Brussels carpets, stoves, bookcases, oil-cloths, lace curtains, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN WARE, &c.—By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway, comprising a large variety of articles, in lots adapted to the City and country retail trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of seasonable goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—By order of CHAS. A. PEABODY, Esq., Referee—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell the desirable property, No. 48 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No 444 Canal-st., carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, bureaus, chairs, tables, &c.; everything for housekeeping. By order of JAMES SACKET, Attorney.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c, Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcessus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address

P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

I. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Sheriff, I. M. MILLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, the 3-story house and lot No. 17 Watts-st., running through to an alley in the rear.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China and fancy ware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. Regular weekly sale for Dealers; free goods, free sales. No postponement and goods well packed for shipping.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY.—THE 3-story and basement, modern-built, brick house, containing 16 rooms, located on the corner of Erie and South 1st sts., near Hamilton Park, Jersey City. The subscriber wishing to remove to the country, the property will be sold cheap, with part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises after 6 o'clock in the evening, or at Oyster-boat No. 516, foot of Canal-st., New-York, during business hours.

THOS. D. CHRISTIE.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to E. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The well-established business stand, No. 148 Delancy st., and the adjoining property No. 150 Delancy-st. and No. 96 Suffolk-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

JOHN L. RIKER, No. 10 Wall-st.,

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very desirable lot on 18th-st., near 7th-av. For particulars, inquire at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 36th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 180 *Times* Office, addressed N. D. C., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER NEXT.—A comfortable house, with 7 good bedrooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place, or the vicinity of a square, preferred; rent, about $700. Address, with particulars, G. P. P., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,

four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 39 Wall-st.,

BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,

For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. Stock, redeemable in 1873. Interest quarterly. Apply to H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the

NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO.,

No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—THE four-story modern house and stable, No. 105 East 39th-st. The large store Nos. 110 and 112 William-st. Also, to let or lease, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av., D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS—TO LEASE—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 323 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 52 MARION-st., now occupied as a fire-engine builder. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLACE IN WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County—40 acres; good buildings; splendid view of Sound; two miles south of depôt. For particulars, apply to E. P. LAWRENCE, No. 249 7th-av., where a drawing of the place can be seen.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A COSY RESidence, comprising a dwelling 38x32, summer kitchen, stable, and 2 acres in lawn, garden, orchard and forest. Price, $10,500. D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 1 Spruce-st., where an accurate sketch can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 41 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Aster House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

REMOVED.—DOCTOR HOSACK HAS REMOVED to No. 150 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st. His office will be continued at No. 15 West 21st., as usual.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

EDICTALLADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAN, Catharina Maria, Geb. Eberlein, Klaegerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom.

4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,

MORGENS 10 UHR,

vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die vonder Klaegerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen. Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klaegerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen.—rechts bestaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt-Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,

The United States Mail Steamship

ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $65.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,

No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY .... Oct. 15
MONDAY .... Nov. 12
TUESDAY .... Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau $45
To Havana $50

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passag $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA, will sail as above for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE steamship ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave Canal-st. Dock, with passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of

TEAS,

FLOUR,

GROCERIES,

AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small, Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.

BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.

For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT ATTENTION!

A meeting of the friends of JEREMIAH BESSON, for Alderman of the above District, will be held at Waterman's Hotel, corner of Varick and Canal sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst.

UNION OF THE VETERANS.—VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate officers to fill vacancies of those that resign. Let every member of the two corps be present. Officers and privates, if not present, find no fault hereafter. By order. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.

A. DALLY, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of THE FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in the Consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. ROCHE, of the Methodist Church. Subscriptions will become due on that day.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting will be held in the rooms TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by ANDREW A. SMITH. Subject—*Spheres of Usefulness.*

L. H. HOLMES, Chairman.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.

o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,

o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S

IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST.,

Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,

At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT

BY

GEO. C. BOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG-BASS PIANO-FORTE,

IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.

Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS TO RENT.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (three hundred and seventy-five thousand having been issued the first twenty-three months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which is now ready. It contains some 40 pages more than the present Bell, and the price is only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 30,000 copies. Prices, in paper covers, 15 cents, postage 2 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100, postage 5 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,

No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,

No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A CLASS OF SINGING FOR YOUNG Ladies is opened every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, from 11 o'clock to 12, at MR. MILLET'S, No. 92 East 31st-st. Music Reading, Choral Singing. Terms, $12 quarterly, payable in advance.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st, near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Warerooms 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

AN ALTO SINGER, WHO HAS A POWERFUL voice, and who reads well, will sing in some choir until May 1, for $30, in advance. Address G. G. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER of piano, flute and violin, to go a short distance into the country twice a week. Inquire of Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:

7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express train, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 128 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

CHEAP FARE FOR ALBANY—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY.—The commodious steamer HERO leaves the foot of Robinson-st., as above, at 6 P. M. Fare, 75 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,

Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1860.

Mr. BARNUM is pleased to announce to his patrons that, after most extraordinary exertions, and the expenditure of large sums of money, he has succeeded in obtaining from Europe, expressly for his Museum, the wonderful and world renowned

LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,

MAXIMO (the boy) and BARTOLA (the girl,) said to be DESCENDANTS AND SPECIMENS OF THE SACERDOTAL CASTE, (now nearly extinct,) OF THE ANCIENT AZTEC FOUNDERS OF THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

DESCRIBED BY JOHN L. STEPHENS, Esq., And other Travelers.

They have arrived at full maturity, yet their HEADS ARE NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S, Measuring only 13 inches in circumference, and though they have all the organs of speech, are unable to articulate distinctly in any language. They were patronized in Europe by

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, and by the KINGS and QUEENS of BAVARIA, SAXONY, HANOVER, HOLLAND and PRUSSIA; by the EMPERORS and EMPRESSES of FRANCE, RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and by ALL THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY, and were universally regarded as the most UNIQUE, STRANGE, MYSTERIOUS AND WONDERFUL SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY ever seen.

They will be on exhibition every day and evening.

The Management is also pleased to announce

A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,

From the great Ledger Story, by Mrs. Southworth, entitled

ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,

Dramatised by the popular author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., &c., G. L. Aiken, Esq., in three acts, eighteen tableaux and twenty-three scenes. The scenery, dresses, and all the appointments entirely new, and in a style of elegance hitherto unequaled. It will be supported by the entire strength of the talented company now engaged here.

In addition to those powerful attractions the following novelties and wonders will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING.

WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY!

A creature of the most singular peculiarities, with many of the features and characteristics of both the human and brute species, apparently a mixture of man and monkey, which for want of a name the management still says,

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,

who, though born of perfectly black parents, are WHITE AS SNOW, with WHITE HAIR or WOOL and PINK EYES.

AUTOGRAPHS OF PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.

The strange and mysterious animals,

WHAT CAN THEY BE?

a problem which has never been settled.

LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.

The MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH from almost every river and sea on the face of the globe, including the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c.; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

On THURSDAY, the 22d inst., Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, the talented and favorite actress of this establishment, takes a BENEFIT. Tickets in advance may be obtained at the ticket office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY,

CALLED

PHYSIC AND FANCY,

received with

ROARS OF LAUGHTER,

EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the new farce, never before acted, called

TOODLES A FATHER.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK.

PLAYING WITH FIRE,

EVERY NIGHT.

EVERY NIGHT.

Mr. Lester Wallack .... as .... A Medical Man
Mr. Blake .... as .... Romeo
Mr. Norton .... as .... The Bewildered Husband
Mr. Floyd .... as .... A Matrimonial Agent
Mrs. Hoey .... as .... The Bewildered Wife
Miss Gannon .... as .... The Enduring Wife
Mrs. Vernon .... as .... Juliet
Miss Tree .... as .... A Would-be Wife

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

Seats may be secured

SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has the pleasure to announce that on THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Nov. 13,

MISS CUSHMAN

will appear as ROMEO,

and MRS. D. P. BOWERS as JULIET,

In Shakespeare's tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

sustained by Messrs. Couldock, Dyott and a powerful Company.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager .... E. L. Tilton
Treasurer .... J. W. Wilder

NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.

NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.

NEW BALLET.

NEW PANTOMIME.

EVERY EVENING during the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. James M. Nixon

THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Nov. 13, 1860,

Will be presented the Drama of the

MARBLE HEART.

Mr. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
Mr. A. W. FENNO, Mr. CANOLL,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Miss ATHENE,

To-morrow Evening Mr. EDWIN FORREST as Othello.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1860.

The performance will commence with

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS,

To be succeeded by the Scottish drama of

WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND,

To conclude with the farce of MY WIFE'S COME.

BILLIARDS FOR LADIES.

M. BERGER has made arrangements to give afternoon exhibitions at Nos. 60 and 62 East 14th-st. (Union-square,) at 3 o'clock, commencing THURSDAY, Nov. 8. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $1 50. Extra tickets for ladies 50 cents. The evening exhibitions, as usual, at Phelan's rooms, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

RECITATIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. TASISTRO will recite from memory the play of HAMLET,

before the Mercantile Library Association, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

Tickets for sale at the music-stores, at the Library, and at No. 57 Liberty-st.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

BERGER'S

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS

Every night this week, ending SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at PHELAN'S BILLIARD ROOMS,

Corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!

EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MR. MEIGS WILL GIVE A CONCERT OF vocal and instrumental music, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, on which occasion the New-York Harmonic Society, Schiller-Bund, and other distinguished talent will assist. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Firth & Pond's, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

A GIFT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BROWN'S PICTURE

OF THE "BAY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."

A number of gentlemen of this City wishing to give H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a reminiscence of his visit to New-York, which would, at the same time, be a just representation of native art, have purchased this magnificent painting, by Mr. George L. Brown, of the "City and Bay of New-York at Sunrise."

The picture was accepted by H. R. H. before he left the City, and it will be forwarded to him in a short time. Previous to its being sent to London, it will remain on exhibition for a few days at the

CRAYON ART GALLERY,

No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.

No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperial, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 28 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER having been invited by Hon. Luther Bradish, Gardiner Spring, D. D., Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Gov. Morgan, and many other distinguished gentlemen, to deliver one or more lectures on Brazil, has accepted the invitation, and will give the first lecture at the Historical Society Rooms, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the door.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

SUPPOSED WIFE-POISONING IN BERGEN.

Interesting Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

THE HUSBAND UNDER ARREST.

Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, commenced an investigation upon the body of Mrs. JANE ABSOM, wife of WM. ABSOM, market gardener, residing at Communipaw, who died very unexpectedly on Friday morning last. Owing to some family difficulty and alleged threats against the life of deceased, her brother, JOHN BENNETT, applied to the Coroner for an investigation. The Coroner accordingly took charge of the body, and on Saturday a *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. QUIDOR, of Jersey City, and Dr. S. S. BOOTH, the attending physician. Mrs. ABSOM had been in poor health for many months, of a complaint to which females are only subject, but which, in his opinion, would not have caused death in a long time, if ever.

On Wednesday last Dr. BOOTH was called, and found Mrs. ABSOM very sick, and complaining of a great deal of distress in her stomach. The Doctor left some Dover's Powders for her to take that night, and upon calling the next day (Thursday) was told that she rested pretty well during the night, but that the severe pains returned as soon as the effects of the powders passed off. The Doctor left a similar prescription for that night, and on the following morning learned that Mrs. ABSOM had died of convulsions. The *post mortem* revealed the fact that death was not caused by the disease referred to, and the other organs were in a healthy and natural state. The stomach was removed, and showed evident signs of inflammation. Without being opened it was sent to Prof. DOREMUS for the purpose of having the contents analyzed.

The husband said he thought his wife had taken poison to destroy her life. The inquest was held at Smith's Hotel, on the Plank Road, and the following evidence was taken:

Dr. S. S. Booth testified—I reside in South Bergen, and have attended Mrs. Jane Absom for several years, but more particularly the past six months; she has been complaining of a local disease, ulceration of the vagina; it was very distressing to her, but not particularly dangerous; the case was a very tedious one; Dr. Alcott was also called in and saw the patient at my suggestion; so far as that was concerned, she might have lingered a long time; if it ever proved fatal it would have been some time hence; she died about two o'clock A. M. Friday last; I was not present; on the 28th of October last I was called in, and she said she had had an abortion; I think the sickness at stomach commenced with the first visit; she had considerable hemorrhage and pain, and there were some symptoms that her statement was correct; she told me she had gone some weeks over her time; the vomiting continued, and she complained of a great deal of distress in her stomach, and could keep nothing on it; think that continued three days before she could retain anything on her stomach; she was a little better after that for a few days, but the pain in her stomach continued; the second day before she died I administered five grains of Dover's powder and one-quarter grain of opium; she told me the next day (Thursday) that she had slept very quietly that night, and felt very easy; the powders were ordered to be given once in four hours through the night; I told her then that I would leave her the same thing for that night (Thursday); think I left her four powders of the same; told her she must keep quiet and take a little nourishment, and I thought the irritation of the stomach would pass off; she said as soon as she lost the effect of the powders the day before, the distress came on again; I was surprised to learn that she was dead the next morning; next afternoon (Friday) Mr. Absom said that every time he gave her a powder she went into spasms; he described them as being very agonizing, and that she was very much convulsed; he said the last one he gave, she went into spasms, and continued so until she died; I told him that was very strange, as there was nothing in those powders to have that effect; they would have a contrary effect; the powders were precisely the same as those I left before; I had no medicine with me that could produce that effect; she has complained bitterly for a long time of his unkindness toward her, and his intimacy with other women; was out nights, and when he came home he was very rough and abusive, and had threatened her life; she has made these complaints from time to time, but more particularly a few weeks before she died; think she made the first complaint a year or more since; she related a good many little circumstances, and that she believed her husband was trying to poison her, and that he would finally kill her; I used to advise with her, as I sympathised with her in her suffering; he treated her very badly; she made complaints to me two days before her death, and within three or four days of her death she spoke about her suspicion that her husband would try to destroy her; there was something very peculiar about her case, and I could not account for the pain in the stomach and nausea; she thought it was caused by the disease for which she was being treated having extended upward; that could not be so; the disease, on examination, was not so extensive as I had supposed; I visited deceased every day since the 29th October until the afternoon before she died; there was something about her stomach—the irritation—that I could not account for, and I felt apprehensive of serious results; she mentioned some little circumstances which caused her to suspicion him; one was that she found a box of ointment in bed, with a reddish cast; her husband came in and asked for it; she denied knowing anything about, and he threatened to kill her if she did not give it up; she gave it up; she gave some of it to Mrs. Bloy opposite, in a rag, and Mrs. B. showed it to me; I thought but little of it, and told Mrs. Bloy I guessed he would not poison her with ointment; I spoke to Absom, and he denied ever having any ointment; I have been on the look out for this, (that he would poison her,) but did not want to condemn the man until I saw something positive tending that way she stated that she woke up one night and found her husband standing over her with a small syringe, trying to inject something into her nose; he had his finger or thumb on her lips, pressing them together; this was just before she was taken sick the last time, (the 29th October;) she asked him what he was doing, and he replied that he was measuring her face; she always appeared to be very modest, sensible, strictly correct, virtuous, and a sensible woman; she was not subject to that kind of vomiting; after the 29th October, think deceased told me that she thought her husband was trying to poison her; from the 29th of October until her death she gave me no cause to suspect that he was trying to poison her any more than her suspicions; I never knew of her having a fit or spasm before; on the day after her death, Dr. Quidor and myself called to examine the body; I saw Mr. Absom in another room, and he said, "You know, Doctor, that she has been taking poison for the last two years, to destroy her children;" I told him that I did not know anything about that as I had never seen anything of it; when I went out again, he wanted to know if we had found anything; I told him that we had not got through yet; he said he hoped they would not find anything to implicate him; he appeared to show considerable anxiety; he said when he gave her the powders she went into convulsions, and the last one she was still worse; he took charge of deceased that night; asked him where the other two powders were, and he said he had burned them up; he gave no reason for this; I thought this very singular, as I have seen powders there that I had prescribed months previous; that morning I looked around to see if I could find the remaining powders; did not discover any difference in Mr. Absom's conduct on the morning after his wife's death; he did not cry any; I asked Absom about the powders on Friday morning, and also on Saturday; Absom said that when deceased was dying, she grabbed at his throat to choke him.

Dr. John E. Quidor, of Jersey City, testified: I made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of Jane Absom, in connection with Dr. Booth, on Saturday last; we found upon opening the chest the lungs highly congested, being filled with dark blood; upon carrying our operations further we discovered severe congestion of the stomach and symptoms of acute inflammation all round the region of the stomach; we could discover no signs of inflammation in the lungs; they did not adhere to the ribs in any part; the pleura and diaphragm were in a natural condition; the heart, liver, spleen, kidneys and bladder were in the usual condition, free from disease; we opened the head and carefully removed the brain and examined it minutely; we saw no signs of apoplexy; no inflammation of the brain; no injury to the cranium; we came to the conclusion that the brain was perfectly healthy, and she could not have had convulsions from disease of the brain, as it was healthy; children and persons have convulsions from irritation of the stomach; a person to take any irritating substance into the stomach, or injected into any of the avenues of the body, bowels or nose, might produce convulsions, providing the substance used was active enough to cause it; we found the vagina in a state of fungenic or chronic ulceration; it seemed to be of long standing; the disease was local in its character, not depending upon any specific cause in any other part of the body; consequently it could not of itself have caused death, or any ways near it; in conclusion, as we found the brain and all the organs of the body in a natural condition, we could not see how death could occur without some great cause; we then directed our attention to the stomach; and for myself I would say, from the congestion and signs of acute inflammation in the region of the stomach, that death must have been produced by inflammation of the stomach; we found the veins of the stomach engorged with blood, and evident signs of acute inflammation through the coating of the stomach; we thought it best not to open the stomach, but to reserve it for future analysis; could not tell what caused that inflammation; it might be produced by any corrosive poison by being taken into the stomach; the Dover Powders given by Dr. Booth would produce a contrary effect; they ought to have a tranquilizing effect, and were very proper to be administered in such a case; I saw no signs of an abortion having been produced; saw clotted blood in the vagina which a woman would have by her monthly periods; saw no distinctive indications of impregnation; women sometimes take cold, and pass their usual time; think they are pregnant, take medicine to bring on their periods, and think they have abortioned; the only great cause for the death of this woman was in the region of the stomach; the lungs were also filled with blood; anything that would affect the respirative organs would produce this effect to the lungs; all acrid poisons have a tendency to produce inflammation and congestion; they act mechanically from the stomach, and produce inflammation; secondly, all the soluble portion of the poison is taken into the blood, consequently would be carried through the lungs, then to the left side of the heart, and then throughout the circulation; the actual effect is through the blood; the inflammation of the stomach is merely local; I heard Mr. Absom say that his wife had been in the habit of taking poison the past two years in order to cause abortions.

By the Coroner—After the *post-mortem*, after you came into the room, I think you asked him how long she had been taking poison? A.—He said for two years past, or more; he said she took the last the night before she died; he said it was a white powder, heavy; after taking the powder, he said she was taken with severe pains, and would vomit up dark-colored matter; would be very thirsty, and wanted to drink a great deal of water; Absom described the pain in the stomach as a burning sensation; he remarked that if she was a mind to take poison it was none of his fault; said her object in taking poison was always to produce abortion, and that she procured them in New-York; he said she kept the poison in the bureau, and that he had cleared it out; the Coroner told me I had better follow him up-stairs and examine the bureau drawer myself; he unlocked the drawer and it was filled with various little articles, in natural condition; he put his hand in the drawer to feel, and I told dim to stand back, that I would save him that trouble; when I found a small white powder, wrapped up in a paper; he turned to me and said: "Doctor, I depend on you; do what you can for me; I know she has taken poison; but I did not give it to her, she took it herself; I have a family of children, and would not like them to be disgraced;" I asked him if he ever gave her one of those powders; Absom said, No; I asked him if he ever saw her take one of those powders; he said, Yes; I asked him when; he said that on the night previous to her death (which was Thursday) he came into the room suddenly, and she had got up out of the bed and was standing by the mantlepiece with a teacup, mix up a powder and drank it off; she then went and laid down on the bed and said that she had taken poison, and wanted to kill herself; I said, Why did you not give the alarm? he answered that he had been accustomed to it, so it was an old thing; I then asked him as regards the powders left by Dr. Booth; he said the doctor left three powders; I asked the color of those powders; he said they were of a lightish-brownish cast, with some whitish particles of powders mixed with it; I asked him what time he administered the first powder; he replied, eight o'clock in the evening; he said he was in the bed and no other person in the room at the time; I asked him what effect the powders produced upon her; he said as soon as it was down it threw her into convulsions; she vomited very hard, complained of great burning pain in the stomach, and wanted to drink all the time; he then retired and got up again at one o'clock and gave her the other bottle as directed by the Doctor, and that threw her into convulsions more violent than before; I asked him how it was that he came in between the hours of eight and one, and saw her drinking medicine out of a cup? he equivocated in his reply, but stated she had taken the poison; I asked him in regard to the third powder Dr. Booth had left; he told me that he had burned it up; I asked him if these powders produced exactly the same effect that the heavy white powder did. He said he could see no difference in the effect; then I started to go down stairs, and he said, "I hope you will stand by me and do all you can for me;" I told him if he was innocent I certainly should; he stated that he knew that she had taken poison, but he was innocent of it; he stated what we found on the *post-mortem*; I told him that we had found evidences of inflammation that might be produced by poison; when he remarked, "I did not give it to her, Doctor, do all you can for me;" I asked Absom when he was last at New-York? he told me two days before his wife died, which was Wednesday; he was certain of that fact; said he was home all day on Thursday, and did not go to New-York; I asked, were you in the room with your wife all day Thursday, or where was you? he said, "Oh, yes! I was in New-York on Thursday; I had forgotten it;" I am in the habit of going pretty much every day; the bureau was in the same room where she died.

Dr. Booth, recalled, and corroborated the evidence of Dr. Quidor in regard to *post-mortem*, adding: Absom asked me if we had put everything back again; I said the Coroner had taken the stomach and intestines to be analyzed in New-York; his countenance changed, and he manifested more anxiety than I had seen him at any other time, and said if his wife was poisoned it was not by him.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John Bennett testified: I reside at No. 140 Little Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and am a ship-joiner; I knew the deceased; she was my sister; I saw her alive four weeks to-morrow, when she came to my house, complaining very much of sickness and ill-treatment she had received from her husband; she complained of pains in her chest and stomach; she stayed at my house about three hours; I had a long conversation with her; I had been sick for some time, and not able to talk to her concerning her troubles; she told me she did not think she would be long in this world; I asked her why she should say so; she said that she was afraid to go home; I asked her why, and she said her husband had threatened to take her life so often; I sympathised with her, and told her never mind, to go home, that he would not shoot her as he had promised to do the night previous to that; I told her that he would not do it, as he had promised to do it so often, and had promised to do it to me; he told her the week previous that he would soon fix her; this was what she told me; she said she was afraid of drinking any gruel or tea that was sent up stairs for her, for fear he would poison her; I told her not to drink anything, without Mrs. Bloyd or Mrs. Robinson gave it to her; she said to me, "You know how bitter my husband is against Mrs. Bloyd; he would not suffer her to come to the house if he knew it;" that is all the conversation that took place between me and her the last time I saw her; Absom called at my house last Saturday week, and I came in while he was there; I asked him how Jane was, and he replied, "Much about the same, always complaining;" never heard my sister say that she would take her own life; do not think she was that kind of a woman; she has said to me, upon several occasions, especially the last time I saw her, I could say "That no one had killed her but her husband;" about six weeks ago, I asked her if she had been to New-York lately; she replied that she had not in four or five weeks; I made the remark to her, "If you go to New-York before I get well, go and see Mrs. Sutton, for her husband has gone blind;" she told me she would if she could get any money from her husband; when I saw her the next time, I asked her if she had been to New-York, and she said no; she had been too sick to go out of the house since she saw me before; I then said to her, "Why don't you get another doctor?" and asked her if I should send Dr. Ludkins up to her; she told me "no;" I told her I would pay the expense; she said: "You know the difference that has taken place between you and my husband;" I went to Mr. Absom's house on Sunday evening last Summer, having previously offered to my sister to pay the expense of another doctor, when Mr. Absom took hold of me by the collar, and, ordering me out, threatened to shoot me if ever I came there again; my wife was with me at this time; I never went to his house again until last Friday, when he threatened to shoot me in the room where my deceased sister was lying; do not think my sister has been able to go to New-York in the last two months; she told me that she had some $3 laid away in a small cedar box, and that it had been broken open and the money taken out; do not think she could have poison in her bureau drawer without her husband knowing it; he used to beat her, and she told me that he has pointed a pistol at her; never heard her say that she wished she was dead; all the trouble I have had with Absom was on account of my sister; Mr. Absom's daughter came to my house and told me her mother was dead, on Friday morning; my sister has told me that he has said the first child was not his; they have four children; I have known Mr. Absom about eight years; think that was about six months after the death of his first wife; Mr. Absom married my sister in my house at New-York; on that Friday morning the undertaker asked Mr. Absom what caused her death; he said, "I don't know, some of these doctors poison people on purpose to practice, and then they open them to see what they die of;" Mr. Absom said he would have her opened; I said "don't you trouble about that, I will have that all right; he said nothing before me about her poisoning herself; he said that she died of strangulation, and that no one was present but himself; Mr. Speer, Mrs. Mallison, Mrs. Robertson, and the hired girl, were present when Mr. Absom spoke about his supposing she was poisoned, &c.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. Mary K. Bennett, sworn—I am the wife of John Bennett, and reside in Jersey City; I knew Mr. and Mrs. Absom; last saw Mrs. Absom alive about five weeks ago, at our house; had a conversation with her; she wished I knew or could find out where Mr. Absom spent his time, more particularly nights; she complained of being sick for a long time past; she said her illness was all on account of "that brute," meaning her husband; she said no one knew how much she had to suffer beside herself; never heard her say she would destroy her life; have heard her say that she was afraid to go home of a night for fear he would shoot her, as he had threatened to several times; Mr. Absom was at our house Saturday a week ago; I asked him how Jane was; he said she was sick, as usual; I asked if she had been keeping her bed; he said she had; that same week until Wednesday, when she was up a little while; that he was angry when she came down; he said he hoped the next time she came down it would be feet first, or any way they could get her down; this was on the Saturday previous to her death; I inferred that he hoped she would be dead; when I remonstrated with him, he remarked that he would say what he thought proper; he did not care for any one; he said that if she lived for any length of time, he would not provide for her or any of the children; he said she would not live until Christmas; that he was able and would take care of the children when she died; do not know of my own knowledge of his keeping company with any other woman; he gave no reason for saying that she would not live until Christmas; I was at Mr. Absom's house on Friday morning last; did not hear any conversation between my husband and Mr. Absom; he had left before I got there; Dr. Booth and Mr. Absom were talking together when I went there; I understood Mr. Absom to say that if he had heard what he understood Bennett had said up in the room, he would put him where his sister was; did not hear Mr. Absom say that day what was the cause of her death; Mr. Absom turned myself and husband out of the house some two years ago, when we called to see Mrs. Absom, who was very sick; the difficulty arose out of my husband wishing to procure another physician; Absom then told my husband that he would shoot him if he ever came on the premises again.

Mrs. Margaret Moore, sworn: I reside in Bergen; was at Mr. Absom's house on Friday, when young Mr. Speer was there; did not hear any conversation between Mr. Speer and Mr. Absom; Mr. Bennett stood at his sister's head, and said Mr. Absom has got his long wish at last; Absom said it was no place to talk of such things here; if he should shoot him he would be serving him right; I was at the house on Tuesday last; Mrs. Absom was sitting up; she told me she felt very weak; I have been to the house nearly every Wednesday, washing, for the last six years; I saw Mr. Absom always very kind to her; think she told me she was down in Jersey City about three weeks before she died; said she went to see her brother; she helped me wash about five weeks ago; Mr. Absom appeared to be the boss of the house; never heard Mrs. Absom threaten to take her own life; I came on Friday last between nine and ten o'clock to wash; the oldest daughter told me her mother was dead; I never heard any trouble between them but once, and that was last Summer; she was abusing Mr. Absom for going with some one else; she told me it was Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Absom was very deaf; she told me once or twice within a couple of months that Mr. Absom was not very good to her.

William Boyd testified: I reside in Communipaw; have heard Mrs. Absom say that Mr. Absom did not use her well for the past two years; she said he was in the habit of going along with other women; she said it was the hired girl who lived there some two years since; the wife stated that he was in the habit of keeping company with this girl; I believe that jealousy was all the trouble between them; have heard Mrs. Absom say she caught Julia (the hired girl) and Mr. Absom together at the slaughter-house, near the canal; this was last Spring.

The inquest was not adjourned at 8 P. M. last evening.

ARREST OF MR. ABSOM.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner GAFFNEY considered the proof against Mr. ABSOM of such a nature as to warrant his temporary arrest. He accordingly issued a process, and Constable HAYBECK took him into custody, to await the verdict of the jury.

Mr. ABSOM is a respectable-appearing man, about 40 years of age, and is in comfortable circumstances. He has been twice married, and has two children by the first wife and four by the last one.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER—THE ARTISANS' BANK AND THE CITY FUNDS.

This Board met last night, pursuant to adjournment, the President, Alderman PECK, in the chair.

A remonstrance of the Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, in relation to the opening of Seventy-fourth-street, through their grounds, was presented by the President, and referred to the Committee on Roads.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution to tender the use of the Chambers of the Board to the Judges of the Superior Court, for three weeks. It was opposed by Alderman GENET, but was adopted.

Horatio P. Carr was appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in the place of James G. Osborne, whose term of office has expired.

Alderman BRADY presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Since the appointment of a City Chamberlain, *vice* A. V. STOUT, the City deposits have been transferred from one banking house to another, and whereas certain transactions have recenty transpired, seriously affecting the credit and stability of the institution in which the City money is now or has been very recently deposited; and

Whereas, Assurances were made to the Board, that from and after the appointment of a new custodian of the deposits of the City, interest would be paid on such deposits, no, such interest payments, however, have as yet been made thereon, to the knowledge of the Board; be it therefore

Resolved, That a special Committee of three be appointed to investigate and report to this Board, at an early day, all necessary information connected with the custody and safe keeping of the funds of the City, the amount of interest paid thereon by the institution in which such City funds are deposited, together with such other information as, in the opinion of such Committee, the interests of the City, or the public may seem to require.

Adopted.

The following report from the Street Commissioner was received, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The two years for which I was appointed Street Commissioner on the 11th of November, 1858, having expired, I now, under the Charter, only hold the office until the appointment of my successor.

My last report was to the 30th of September, and was given in detail. I purpose in this communication to state the present condition of the Department, and briefly to refer to some of the modifications and changes made in the manner of transacting the public business of this office since my first connection therewith.

There have been drawn upon the Comptroller, from Jan. 1 to date, requisitions to the amount of	$1,378,441 01
There remain of the appropriations under the control of the Department, balances amounting to	554,178 28
Since the commencement of my connection with this Department, including the time that Edward Cooper was Street Commissioner (viz.: from April 19, 1858,) to this date; there have been expenditures incurred, and requisitions made upon the Comptroller, by the Street Commissioner for the payment thereof, amounting to	$3,554,604 91
Since the last quarterly report of the Collector of Assessments there have been transmitted to him for collection assessment lists amounting to	29,747 30
He has collected and deposited with the City Chamberlain	77,524 81
Returned uncollected to the Clerk of Arrears, assessment lists amounting to	3,649 96
And has in his hands uncollected, assessments amounting to	431,875 64
From the 22d of April, 1858, to date, there have been collected and deposited with the City Chamberlain	2,697,199 03

In various quarterly and annual reports, I have had occasion to fully discuss the requirements and condition of the Street Department.

I would now only advert to the fact that this varied and important business at the time Mayor TIEMANN came into office in 1858, was in an extremely disordered condition, the result in part of ignorance, neglect, and designing fraud, and in part of defective laws, increased no doubt by the fact that, for some time previous there had been two claimants for the office of Street Commissioner, both trammeled by injunctions preventing the regular and systematic transaction of the public business.

Previous to 1858 it was customary for the Street Commissioner from time to time to draw upon the Comptroller for one or more hundred thousand dollars as he thought proper. Upon these general requisitions the public money was received into his possession, and accounted for by vouchers, or receipts of persons to whom he (the Street Commissioner) made payments. I objected to this system, and refused to receive the money, and insisted that the Finance Department should make payments upon the proper requisition from this Department. This, in my judgment, is the most important change made in the manner of conducting the public business since my connection with the Department.

The system adopted for the transaction of business, the keeping of accounts and making payments, is similar to that of the Bureau of Construction under the Treasury Department of the General Government at Washington, and was described in my first quarterly report to your Honorable Body, under date January 31, 1859, as follows:

"The Superintendent of the Bureau having charge of a particular kind of work, or the furnishing of supplies, makes to the Street Commissioner a written report setting forth the facts in the case, and his recommendation thereupon. If approved, the Street Commissioner or Deputy certifies to the necessity of the expenditure, as required by the Charter, and orders the work to be done, or the supplies to be furnished. The Superintendent, after the execution of the work or delivery of the articles, examines the bill rendered to him, and if it is found correct he has triplicate vouchers made out in regular printed form, on each of which the account is copied. The original bill is filed in his office, and the triplicate vouchers certified by him are transmitted to this Department; if approved, they are certified by the Street Commissioner or Deputy, entered in the books of this office, and a requisition is then drawn upon the Comptroller by the Street Commissioner, for the amount of the voucher. The requisition with triplicate vouchers appended is then sent with letter of transmittal to the Comptroller, by whom a warrant is drawn upon the treasury in favor of the party to whom the money is due, and this warrant is given to the party upon signing a receipt for the amount upon each of the triplicate vouchers. The Comptroller retains one of the receipted vouchers, and sends the other two to this office, one of which is filed here, and the other is transmitted to the office of the Bureau under which the expenditure was incurred. These triplicate vouchers form the basis of the whole system of payments and accounts, and in themselves are a record of all the money transactions of the Departments, of which there is a complete file of original papers in the office of the Comptroller, in this office, and that of the Bureau under which the work was done."

After more than two years' trial of this system I am perfectly satisfied with its operation. In this connection I take great pleasure in referring to the manner in which the books and records of this office are now kept. Previous to the 19th of April, 1858, when Mr. Edward Cooper was appointed Street Commissioner, no journal had ever been kept, and it was difficult or impossible to ascertain what the transactions of the Department had been. The books now furnish the most exact information, and in every form in which it can possibly be required, and in connection with the monthly reports from the different bureaux, enable the head of this Department to transact its business with a rapidity and facility which two years ago seemed an impossibility. This result has not been accomplished without close attention and diligent endeavor on the part of many of my subordinates, and to them I owe my warmest thanks.

The business records of the whole Department have been brought from a state of confusion bordering on chaos, to a degree of clearness, regularity and accuracy that will compare favorably with that of any other establishment, either public or private.

In regard to the practical execution of work, while it has not always been what was desired, still I think that in the main the City has received an equivalent for the money paid in nearly every instance, and that peculation and fraud once so common has been, since the commencement of Mr. Edward Cooper's term of office, almost entirely unknown in this Department.

I have before this adverted to the defective laws and Charter of the City, and will here repeat that they are fearful trammels upon a law-abiding officer, and give every excuse for evasion and open violation to those who choose to disregard them.

Prominent amongst my former recommendations to the Common Council, and perhaps the most important, is that of a change in the fiscal year. Established precedent and ordinary judgment would seem to have made the necessity for the proposed change too plain to admit of a doubt. Nevertheless it has been bitterly opposed in this City, and notwithstanding the recommendation of the Common Council, has never been even discussed in the Legislature. It is a matter of vital importance, and the financial affairs of this City, as regards appropriations and expenditures of money cannot be properly regulated until this change is made.

Important recommendations have been made by myself and Mr. Edward Ewen, in regard to the business of the Bureau of Street Improvements, including assessments for local improvements, change in the mode of appointing Inspectors of contract work, changing grade (especially on the west side of the City) so as to conform to the new line established by the Harbor Commissioners, and change of ordinance relative to street-numbers, &c. They have not always met with the attention to which they were entitled.

In my first report it was recommended that some plan be adopted, and I have never ceased to urge the necessity, for making the wharves of durable materials. Nothing has as yet been done. Recommendations have also been made concerning the other Bureaux, not necessary to mention in this communication. In calling attention to my previous reports and recommendations, I take this occasion to say that, had I fully known the lamentable condition of the business and records of the Department, the confusion, disorder and trouble connected with past unfinished transactions, and the inadequate authority conferred by the Charter and laws, I would not have accepted office in the Department. Having undertaken it, however, I have endeavored to discharge the duties properly; whatever success may have resulted therefrom is due mainly to the talents, zeal, industry and integrity of the officers associated with me in the Department. My thanks, and those of the community, are due to the gentlemen who have so strenuously exerted themselves in the great work of establishing every part of this varied, complicated and extensive business upon its present basis. I have felt constrained to allude to recommendations made by this Department, which have not been favorably acted upon by the Common Council, and I now, with great pleasure, refer to the many ordinances passed by your Honorable Body at the suggestion of this Department, and beg leave to tender my sincere thanks to the members of the Common Council for the courtesy and kind politeness with which I have on all occasions been treated by them in official intercourse.

I am not sorry to have arrived at the end of my specified term of service, and shall endeavor to regulate the business so that it can be turned over to my successor in good condition, without delay, whenever he may be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,
GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

The following weekly document was received from the Comptroller's Office:

Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The following statement exhibits the balance in the Treasury, Oct. 31st ultimo, the receipts and business on Thursday, Nov. 8, inst., according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer to this office:

Balance Oct. 31	$2,188,060 10
Receipts	1,861,117 50
Total	$4,049,177 60
Payments	2,381,762 07
Balance Nov. 8	$1,667,415 53

Ordered on file.

The Report of the Committee of Arts and Sciences in favor of appropriating $500 for a full-length portrait of Harry Howard, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was laid over under the rule.

Some routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A FUND FOR PAVING STREETS AND AVENUES.

A regular meeting of the the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

A resolution offered by Councilman SHAW was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to prepare a memorial to be submitted to the next Legislature, asking for the passage of an act authorizing the creation of a fund for paving streets and avenues in this City with trap-block pavement.

An invitation to attend a review of the National Guard of Boston, now on a visit to this City, to take place in the Park at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, was accepted.

The Comptroller's monthly statement of appropriations, expenditures, &c., in his Department, was received and ordered to be printed.

After considerable routine business of no general interest, the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last night, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The glass ballot boxes used at the recent election were loaned the city by the maker. A resolution was presented and adopted, appointing a special Committee to make arrangements for purchasing the same. The Corporation Counselor submitted the annual report, from which we obtain the following facts:

STREET OPENINGS IN PROGRESS—Division, Third, (E. D.,) Downing, River, Myrtle-avenue, Utica-avenue, Third-street, (widening,) Bedford Road, (closing,) Whipple-street, Warren, Marcy-avenue, York, Union-avenue, Flatbush-avenue, (grading,) Grand-street, Trotter.

STREETS OPENED.—Atlantic-avenue, Middle-street, Butler-street, Bushwick-avenue, Bond-street, Brooklyn-avenue, Fourth-street, closing Atlantic Tunnel. There are 40 suits pending in the Supreme Court, and 36 in the City Court. Thirty-eight suits have been tried and settled. A petition was received from Assistant Corporation Attorney, W. C. B. THORNTON, asking for payment of salary. He says that he has received no salary since January last, because the Corporation Counselor draws it and neglects to pay it over to petitioner. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee. The City Treasurer made the following statement of the funds in his hands:

General Fund	$553,127 02
Special Fund	150,414 35
Sinking Fund	8,102 24
Total	$711,643 61

On motion a Committee of three was appointed to make the annual examination required by law, of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Board of Water Commissioners.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Ground was broken, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Oxford-street, for a new church edifice for the Park Presbyterian Society, which now worships in a small building on the corner of DeKalb and Carlton avenues. The new church will be of the Romanesque style of architecture, of plain brown stone, with a front of 84 feet on Lafayette-avenue, and extending back 144 feet on Oxford-street. The front tower will be 75 feet high, and the one at the rear 111 feet with a spire reaching 190 feet. The auditorium will be 90 feet by 76, and will be finished in a similar style to Plymouth Church, and will contain 285 pews, with seats for 1,650 grown persons. If necessary, seats for 350 more persons can be added. The lecture-room, which is to be located at the rear of the church, will be 90 by 29 feet. The building complete, it is estimated, will cost $50,000. At the breaking of ground, yesterday, there was a large attendance of people. Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF read a portion of Scripture; Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON made a prayer; after which, Rev. Mr. CUYLER, the pastor, made an address, and formally commenced the excavation by throwing up a shovel-full of earth.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Aldermen met as a Board of Canvassers at 5 o'clock last evening. The returns received by the City Clerk were presented and opened. As a number of the returns had been deposited, by mistake, with the County Clerk, a Special Committee was appointed to receive the same and present them to the Board on Wednesday evening next, to which time the Board adjourned.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Kings County Supervisors will meet at the City Hall to-day, to canvass the returns of the late election.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30. Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 6.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and Suite, now on view at

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the Prince now on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by Royal desire at the Revere House, Boston, Oct. 18, 1860. His Royal Highness not having time to sit while in New-York, communicated through Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messrs. GURNEY & SON., if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the pictures now at the gallery acknowledged by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visiters who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all sizes, from the largest plates made to the *ecartes de visit* for albums.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!

10,000 yds. English Velvet Carpets, at $1 per yard.
25,000 yds. English Brussels Carpets, at 6s. to 8s. per yard.
20,000 yds. Three Ply Carpets at 75c. to 87½c. per yard.
50,000 yds. Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.
5,000 yds. English Druggets, 3 to 4 yards wide.
2,000 Hearth Rugs, at $2 50 each.
3,000 yds. Floor Oil Cloths, 31c., 50c, to 75c per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, Church and Office Carpets, at prices far below any quoted in this City, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, displayed in ten spacious sales rooms.

[Advertisement.]

The Irrepressible Conflict is not a circumstance to the irrepressible KNOX, who still remains stubbornly obstinate in his course, and will insist on selling the best, the neatest and most stylish Hats and Caps in the City at the very lowest prices. He cannot be convinced of the evil of his ways, and No. 212 Broadway still remains an irrepressible institution.

[Advertisement.]

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DROPSY.—Hundreds of cases of confirmed dropsy pronounced "incurable," have been radically cured by HOLLOWAY'S celebrated vegetable Pills. Their powerful action on the liver, blood, kidneys, &c., leaves the result beyond a doubt.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURGE THE SYSTEM.—Purify the blood, and avoid fevers and sickness, by using

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
Price 25 cents a box.
Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution,
No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The leading physicians and professors of medical colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT closed with a declining tendency; sales, 55,000 bush., at 84c. for Northwestern Club; 81c.@82c. for No. 1; 79c.@80c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady; sales, 26,000 bush., at 36c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bush. Wheat, 32,000 bush. Corn, 45,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—700 bbls. Flour, 168,000 bush. Wheat, 103,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS dull, at 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¾ ₩ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 15,000 bales. The market opened firm and closed at the outside rates; middling 11c.@11¼c. SUGAR firm at 6¾c.@7¼c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR quiet at $5 62½@$5 75 for fully fine. CORN, 70c.@75c. FREIGHT on Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅝@¾ discount.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR very dull and nominal; sales trifling at $4 75@$4 80. WHEAT dull. WHISKY firm at 16½c. HOGS very dull and lower; sales 1,000 at $6 50 for light and $6 70@$6 75 for heavy. MESS PORK declined; sales at $17 50. LARD declined at 10¾c., with more sellers than buyers. Sight Exchange and money market unchanged.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR without important change; sales 1,400 bbls. WHEAT dull, at $1 25 for Winter Red State; sales 6,000 bushels. OATS—sales 26,000 bushels State and Canadian, at 35½c. CORN salable in car lots, at 67c. for Western mixed. BARLEY dull with fair receipts; sales 14,000 bushels, at 80c. for Canada West; 68c. for Seneca County; 72c. for Lake Shore; and 75c. for Canada East. WHISKY—sales 200 bbls., at 21¼c.@21½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street and Ohio at $5 50; City Mills, $5 37½. WHEAT firm; sales 10,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 37 for red; and $1 45@$1 65 for white. CORN advanced 2c.; yellow, 70c.@72c.; white, 72c.@76c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. COFFEE steady at 14c.@15c. WHISKY dull, at 20½c.@20¾c.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, will close to-day at 1¼ and 2¾ o'clock P. M.

The German mails, by the *Hammonia*, will close on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Karnak, for Nassau—Geo. Mancotte, W. S. Stockman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Sargent and child, Boston; T. Hayman and brother, Nassau; Geo. Tomm, Illinois; Jas. Pendleton, John Pendleton, New-York; David Wingood, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. Adderly, 4 children and servant, Nassau; Mr. Adderly, Jr., R. Watkinson, 2 daughters and servant, A. Billings, S. W. Goodrich New-York; Miss Farrington and 3 sisters, J. F. Cooke, F. Ryder, Nassau; Dr. Putnam, Vermont; J. G. Storer, Charlestown, Mass.; Mrs. J. Miller, Hudson City; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawley, Miss Hawley, Master Hawley, New-York; J. Richardson, Philadelphia; W. J. Ambueiter, Rev. and Mrs. R. Male, Nassau, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey, New-York. *For Havana*—Mr. and Mrs. V. Weed, Geo. Gordon, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Leak, Mr. and Mrs. Callahan, Mrs. West, H. P. Jackson, New-York. Specie, $4,600.

Passengers Arrived.

In Bark Vesta, from Bremen—Johann Helmuth, Wilhelm Dammann, M. S. Von Adelung, Alexandrine and Leoni Adelung, Catharine Probst.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 4 45 | Moon sets.... 4 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 50 | Gov. Island. 8 39 | Hell Gate.... 10 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Karnak, Brownless, Nassau, N. P., E. Cunard.

Ship St. Louis, Johnson, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Barks Flying Fish, Davis, Dublin, G. F. Bulley; Jenny Pitts, Hall, City Point, Metcalf & Duncan; C. Haxall, Dutton, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Grand Turk, Withans, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Schooners Davison, Ryder, Norfolk, M. Bedell; A. Starkey, Weeks, St. Kitts, master.

Sloop John J. Wilsie, Drake, New-Haven, H. L. Sackett.

Arrived.

U. S. Corvette Cumberland, Marston, Portsmouth, N. H., 4 ds.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. 10, 6 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Marion, for Charleston.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamtug R. B. Forbes, Baker, Boston 36 hours, having ship Richard III. in tow.

Ship Red Gauntlet, (of Boston,) Lucas, Liverpool Oct. 6, with mdse. to Thos. Richardson & Co. Was 24 ds. from Cape Clear to Grand Banks, with constant westerly gales.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co., anchored on the Bar last night.

Ship Richard III., Scott, Boston 36 hours, in ballast to master. Was towed to this City by steamtug R. B. Forbes.

Bark Native, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trask, Ardrossan 50 ds., with pig iron and coals to Edminston Bros. Experienced heavy N. W. gales nearly the entire passage.

Bark Vesta, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 48 ds., with iron and 203 passengers to G. S. Berchtel. Has experienced heavy westerly winds on the passage; had one birth.

Bark Exeter, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Mortimer, Denia Sept. 20, and the Rock 30th, with wine, fruit, &c., to Giro & Francia.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkins, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Robert Maine, Bouns, New-Haven, in ballast. Will load for Bermuda.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Davidson, Newark, to load for Windsor, N. S.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, Howard, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Burton, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. D. P. Bayles, Jayne, St. Marks 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Oakley & Keating.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Benjamin, Whalen, Eastport 5 ds., with fish to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthington, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Wm. Loper, Thompson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Empress, Farnsworth, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Sarah James, Tracy, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. St. Lucar, Thomas, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Ruby, Traney, Elisabethport, coal for Boston.
Schr. J. E. Rawley, Provincetown 2 ds., with fish.
Schr. Oregon, Nash, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Lucy Blake, Wood, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Bengal, Hix, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Eva, Tourgee, Providence 2 ds.
Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds.
Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 2 ds.
Sloop Jane Maria, Hall, Norwich 2 ds.

BELOW—Bark Diana, Greenock 54 ds.—By pilot boat Geo. Steers.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, for Aspinwall; Cahawba, for Havana and New-Orleans; Karnak, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana. Ships Shooting Star, for Liverpool; Planter, for Mobile. Barks White Sea, for Glasgow; Mary Beatty, for Genoa.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10—Arr. ships George Washington, from Liverpool; Lochin, from Antwerp; Fawn, from Bath; Rhine and August, from New-York; Martin Luther, from Rio Joneiro; Maverick, from Havana; James Montgomery and bark Geo. W. Horton, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. E. D. Shannon, from Boston, for Philadelphia, recently ashore at Squan, was got off this morning. Has received but little damage.

KEY WEST, Nov 6—Ship Ocean Star (previously reported ashore on Triumph Reef) has been floated off, and now lies at the wharf discharging. She is leaking badly. All the cargo has been saved from the ship Cerro Gordo except 11 bales—710 bales dry. Bark Cordelia, of Boston, went ashore on Loo Choo Key Sunday night, and it is feared she will prove a total loss. Her bottom is fast breaking up. The wreckers are at work saving cargo, and will save the fore and main rigging. (By letter.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
Begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
Will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 17.
A GREAT BILL will be provided.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness. Also, a bay horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness. Have been driven together, and are well matched.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light box-wagon, made to order and in good running condition. Also, a set of single harness, in good order. Sold as the owner has no further use for them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light box wagon, made to order, by Beardsley. Full patent axles, and in good order.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; is a very stylish driver, and can trot fast; is perfectly gentle and kind, either in single or double, and is a very suitable family horse in every respect. Can be seen until sold at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED—A THOROUGH groom and coachman, English preferred. One with good recommendations from last place of service will apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Sympotomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

☞ By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.